Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, March 18, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1450.*

Government Advertisement.

Public Department.

THE HINDOO FESTIVAL of the HOOLEY, falling this year at the same time with THE EASTER HOLYDAYS, no business will be transacted in the Public Offices, on the 20th and 21st Instant.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1818.

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay

IN EQUITY.

HENRY NORMAN and JAMES NORMAN,

BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND

JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,

AGAINST

Bartholomew Razer.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above Cause, bearing date, the tenth day of November last, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder at the Masters Chambers in Rampart Row on Monday, the Twenty-third day of March (instant) at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military square within the Town walls of Bombay formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield, deceased, containing two hundred & fifty square yards, or there abouts.

The Situation of the Premises has the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military square, & also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

The Conditions of sale may be seen by application at my Office at any time during the seven days preceding the sale, and the premises may be viewed at any time on application to Robert Edward Stephenson Esquire.

EDWARD WM. HUNT,
Master in Equity.

Bombay, 3d March 1818.

જાહેર ખબર*

રીકાડરની કોરટમાં*

ઉકોટીમાં ઇનરી નારમેન અને જીમશ નારમેન તેનો વકીલ છે જીમીશ ગેશારન રેમીનટન* અને તેનીશામબે દાવાદાર બરશાલમાં રેજર* તેબાબે કોરટમાં ડીકરી પશાર થાઇછે તારીખ ૧૦ મી નવમબર* ૧૮૧૭ અંગરેજી ઘર ૨ લીલાંઉમાં વેચવાનાંછે* અને તેબેકુ ઘરોનો ઉક લાટ કરીને ઉકઠાંજ વેચશે વારાતે જકો ઇ જીમત વધારીને લેશે તેણે આપશે* અને ઇ લીલાંઉથા શે મીશાતર ઇંટની આરીશમાં શા મવારને દાહડે તારીખ ૨૩ મી મારચ ૧૮૧૮ બારઉપર ઉક કલાકને અમલે* અને મીલીટારી ઇશકોઇરની ઇશતરીટમાં ઉબે કુ ઘરો ઉકઠાંછે* અને ઇ બેકુઘરો અશલ મરનાર મીશાતરીશ મેરી રટરીલનાં કુતાં * અને ઇ બેકુઘરોની જગો ૨૫૦ વાર ઇશકોઇરછે* અને ઇઘરો શારી ખુલી જગામાંછે* અને ઇ ઘરો બે તરફથી ખુલાંછે* ઉકતરફ મીલીટારી ઇશકોઇરમાં* અને ઉક તરફ રટરીલની ગાલીમાં ખુલું છે* જેણે ઇ ઘરો લેવાની ખાહેશ હોઇતે લીલાંઉ થાવાથી દીન ૭ અગાઉ મીશાતર ઇંટની આરીશમાં આવીને શરવે લીલાંઉનાં કંડીશનથી વાકેફથાઇ* અગર કોઇને ઇઘરો જોવાની ખાહેશ હોઇતો મીશાતર ઇશાટીમીનશાન પાશેથી રજાલઇને જોઇ* તા ૨ મારચ ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી*

ઇડવરડ ઉલીઅમ ઇટ
માશાતર ઉકોટીનો

॥ શ્રી ॥

જંજીરે મુંબબઈ યેથીલ રીકાર્डર કોરટાંત ઈકવેટીંત દાવા નેંતरी नेारमेन व जीमीस नेारमेन वीद्यमान मेस्तर जीमीस गार्थीन र मीगंटनं याचा दावा बारथेालेामी वरेजर याव रकेला॥

तारिख १० नवेंबर संन १८१७ चेनेर खीची सदरहू कजीया बाबत ऊकुम नामा जाला आहे त्याप्रमाणे खाली लीहीलेलीं ठीकाणे येक लाटकरून बुरजाकी नारी इकवेटी चा मास्तर याचे घरीं सेामवारीं तारीख २३ मार्च महीन्यांत उघडें लेलावकरून आधीक कीमत चढेल त्यास वीकली जानील॥

दोन रह्याचीं घरें येक येकासीं जोडलीं आहेत तीं मुंबइचे शहरपन्यांत मीलीटारी स्कोयेर येथे आहेत तीं पुर्वी मेल्सीस मेरी रटरफी लडईची मीलक होती फुटी सुमार २५०

ठीकाण मजकुरची अहवालतर पुढलेकडे मीलीटारी स्कोंयेर मोकळे जागेचा फायदा आहे व पुढलेकडे रटलफीलडची आळी आहे जमीन तर समचैरस होईल॥

बीकरीचा करार बीकरीचे पुर्वी सातरेजपर्यंत मास्तर याचे हाफीसांत येउन पाहावा व एवढें इडवर्ड छीफीनसन स्कोया याजकडे वीचारल्यास ठीकाणे दाखवितिल तारीख ६ मा हेमार्च सन १८१८ इंग्रेजी॥

A CARD.

It is requested that Advertisements to be inserted in this Paper, may be sent, as early as possible on Tuesday if only in English, four in the afternoon, will be in time, but if in any of the Native languages, they ought to be sent as early in the day as possible.

Bombay, 11th March, 1818.

FOR RETAIL SALE

AT

CAPTAIN THIROT'S HOUSE

In Military Square

From the French Ship

FRANKLIN,

From Bordeaux

Ditto ditto Hermitage,
Ditto ditto Sautern,
Ditto ditto Champaign,
Ditto ditto Ratafia,
Ditto ditto Brandy Fruit,
Ditto ditto Anchovys & Olives,
Ditto ditto Oil,
Ditto ditto Grenoble Gloves for Lady's and Gentlemen.

A few pieces of fine Cambrick.

Bombay, 11th March 1818.

Advertisement.

FOR ENGLAND DIRECT.

To Sail in all March

THE VERY SUPERIOR FAST SAILING SHIP

Albinia A. 1.

New Coppered, burthen 500 Tons,

JAMES NORTON

(Late Chief Officer in the Hon'ble C's. Service)

Commander,

HAS elegant accommodations for Passengers, with Medical assi[stance]

Apply to the Commander on the Esplanade, or to CURSETJEE and JEHANGEER ARDASIER.

Bombay, 11th March, 1818.

HIGHLY IMPROVED

ESTATE

By desire of the Executor

IN INDIA,

Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES,

On Friday the 2d April next,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ALL that valuable and highly improved ESTATE belonging to the late DOCTOR DAVID WHITE, situated at Mazegon, formerly the property of the late MR. BORTHWICK, consisting of an elegant and substantially Built HOUSE, in good repair, with detached Cook Room, Godowns and Stable, and a spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Shrubs and a variety of curious Plants from all parts of India, and containing likewise two large Wells of excellent Water.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of Sale, and security given for the payment of the remainder in one month thereafter.

Bombay, 18th March 1818.

PASSAGE

TO THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND TO THE

MAURITIUS (ISLE OF FRANCE).

The fast sailing

American Ship

HORATIO,

Robert Bunker,

Commander;

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

COPPER BOTTOMED,

WILL Sail shortly from this Port for New York; and having unusually spacious and airy accommodations suited to a Family, or to single persons, would take Passengers at a very reasonable rate; thus presenting an eligible opportunity for persons proceeding to Europe and desirous of visiting America; from whence convenient occasions offer weekly for England, the passage being commonly effected in twenty five or thirty days.

Would also engage to land passengers at the Mauritius.

Application to be made to H. GALLWEY, Supercargo, or to the Captain in Rampart Row, or at JEHANGIER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 18th March, 1818.

Advertisement.

SUNDAY next the 22d Instant, being EASTER SUNDAY, there will be a Collection at the Church (immediately after the Sermon) in aid of the Church Charitable Fund, for the relief of European and other poor.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
18th March, 1818.

FOR

Wholesale or Retail

AT

CAPTAIN SORGERY'S HOUSE

IN

Hummum Street

IMPORTED

BY THE FRENCH SHIP

BOURBON

FROM BORDEAUX

Cognac Brandy in Pipes,
A Few dozen ditto in Cases,
Ditto ditto Sparkling Champaign,
Ditto ditto Brandy Fruits,
Ditto ditto { Pickles, as Cucumbers / Olives Anchovies,

One pair of large Looking Glass's 60 Inch by 41 elegantly ornamented in Gilt Frames; one pair of Swinging Dressing Glass's, for Lady's, of the same dimensions as above with elegant, appropriate ornaments. 325 feet of Gilt, Picture Framing; a Small but choice assortment of Silks, Ribbons Lace, Gloves, Fans &c. from Paris.

Bombay, 18th March 1818.

FIRST
MADRAS GOVERNMENT
LOTTERY
FOR THE YEAR 1818.

For Star Pagodas

One Lac and Seventy two Thousand

UNDER THE SANCTION OF

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council

DIVIDED

SEVEN THOUSAND (7000) TICKETS

IN TWO CLASSES

To be conductei under the management of a Superintendent and Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME
First Class.

1 Prize of	6000		6000
1 Ditto of	4000		4000
2 Ditto of	2000		4000
4 Ditto of	1000		4000
8 Ditto of	500		4000
10 Ditto of	100		1000
30 Ditto of	50		1500
1144 Ditto of	15		17,160
1200			41,660

Second Class.

1 Prize of ...	20,000 ...		20,000
1 Ditto of ...	10,000 ...		10,000
1 Ditto of ...	5000 ...		5000
2 Ditto of ...	2000 ...		4000
3 Ditto of ...	1000 ...		3000
12 Ditto of ...	500 ...		6000
1 Ditto of ...	376 ...		376
38 Ditto of ...	100 ...		3800
1200 Ditto of ...	50 ...		60,000
2459			1,12,176
4541 Blanks.			
7000 Tickets.			

TICKETS drawn Blanks in the Lottery will be credited to the Subscribers at Rupees 10½ each till two days previous to the drawing of the First Class of the Succeeding Lottery.

The Prizes of the First and Second Classes will be paid 15 days after the drawing of those Classes after the usual deduction of 10 per Cent.

The Tickets left undrawn in the First Class and not renewed in the Second previous to the commencement of the drawing thereof will not have any right to any beneficial chance in the Second Class.

Madras, 10th February, 1818.

A Supply of Tickets in the First Class of the above Lottery may be had at MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co's. Office in a few days hence at Rupees 32 each.

Bombay, 18th March 1818.

P. S.—The Madras Post of the 12th and 13th February reached Bombay the 16th March, stating that the Lottery will commence drawing on the 20th March 1818.

Baxter, & Co.

BEG to acquaint the Public that in consequence of the Hollidays, the *Sale by Public Auction,* advertized in the last Courier to take place at their Warehouse in Forbe's Street,—Tomorrow the 19th is unavoidably postponed until *Tuesday next the 24th Current,* when the various articles enumerated in their last Advertizement together with a few Pipes of India Market Madeira, & Tenneriffe Wine will be sold.

Bombay, 18th March 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

આકશટરની કમપની ૧૨વે લો
કોને જાહેર કરેછેજે કોરીઅરઅ,
ફ્રીશનાંનીઉજમ્યે ખબર આ
ફીફ્તીજે તા૦ ૧૯ મી મારચે
લીલાંઉકરીને માલ વેચશે તેલીલાં
ઉ કરવાનું મોકુ ૫ રાખેલુછે ૧૧
વાશતેજે હીનકુલોકોની હોલીનાં
દાહાડાછે*વાશતે તા૦ ૨૪ મી
મારચ મંગલવારને દીને લીલાંઉ
કરીને તેશારવે માલ વેચશે*અને
મદીરા વજનનાં થોડાં ફીપ તા૦
ટેનરીક વજનનાં થોડાં ફીપ ઉ
ખી વેચવાનાંછે તેખી વેચ ૧શે *
તા૦ ૧૮ મી મારચ ૧૮ ૧૮

Baxter, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their Customers that they have just received a farther supply of French Claret & Cognac Brandy in Bottle, from the Ship Franklin, and which are equal to the last batch by the french Ship Estaffette.

B. and Co. have also for sale on Commission, a New Chart shewing the variation of the Magnetic Needle, in every part of the world,—that will be found particularly serviceable to Voyagers in high Latitudes. It is published under the Patronage of the Corporation of the Trinity House & faciliated in the Compilation by the celebrated Captain Horsburgh.

Bombay, 18th March 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 18th March, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH MARCH 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce the abandonment by the Enemy, on the morning of the 5th of this month, of the strong forts of Issapoor and Loghur, and their occupation by the troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother.

Lieutenant Moore, Adjutant of the 1st Bat. 9th Regiment Native Infantry, being employed on the staff with Lieutenant Colonel Prother's detachment, the following appointment is ordered to take place.

Bombay Castle, 9th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Simson to act as adjutant until further orders.—Date of appointment, 4th February 1818.

Bombay Castle 9th March 1818.

The following Promotion is ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Ensign Ennis, of the Engineer Corps, on the 13th of November last.

Corps of Engineers.

Acting Ensign Samuel Athill, to be Ensign, vice Ennis killed.—Date of rank 14th November 1817.

It appearing from the East India Register, corrected up to the 1st of August last, that Lieutenant General Wiseman died on the 7th of July last, and Captain Kettle, on the 13th of January 1817, and that several Officers have retired from the Honorable Company's Service, the following Alterations and Promotoins are ordered to take place in cousequence.

ALTERATIONS.

Infantry.

Colonel Samuel Wilson, to be Colo[illegible]t. Colonel G. M. Cox to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Wiseman deceased.—Date of rank 8th July 1817.

H. C. Euro. Regiment.

Captain Lieutenant G. Gilchrist,) deceased) to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant J. McDonell to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Kemp retired.—do. do. 18th June 1817.

Captain Lieutenant J. McDonell, to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. D. Barr to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Gilchrist deceased-—do. do. 20th June 1817.

Promotions.

Captain Lieut. D. Barr to be Captain of a Company, and Lieut. A. Forbes to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Brown promoted.—ditto 1st Nov. 1817.

Fifth Regiment Native I.

ALTERATIONS.

Captain C. M. Leckey to be Capt. Lieutenant, and Lieut. T. Baird to be Lieutenant, vice Kettle deceased.—ditto 14th June 1817.

Major William Gilbert to be Major, Captain C. M. Leckey to be Captain of a Company, Captain Lieut. R. Barnwall to be Capt. Lieutenant, and Lieut. J. A. Crosby to be Lieutenant, vice Cox promoted.—ditto 8th July 1817.

Promotions.

Captain Lieutenant R. Barnwall. to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant A. Hoskins to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Litchfield transferred to the Cavalry.—do do. 1st November 1817.

ALTERATIONS.

Sixth Regiment N. I.

Captain J. W. Graham, to be Captain of a company, and Captain Lieut. W. Gillkrist to be Captain Lieut. vice Hughes retired.—do. do. 5th June 1818.

Captain W. Gillkrist to be Captain of a Company and Captain Lieutenant T. H. Whitehill to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Smith transferred to the Cavalry—Do. Do. 1st November 1817.

Promotions.

Captain Lieutenant T. H. Whitehill to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant R. Harrison to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Williams promoted.—Do. Do. 1st January 1818.

ALTERATIONS.

Teuth Regiment N. I.

Captain T. C. Gravenor to be Captain of a Company and Captain Lieutenant A. J. O. Brown to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Marshall retired.—D. D. 1st Do. Do.

Promotions.

Captain Lieutenant A. J. O. Brown to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant J. S. Bamford to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Deschamps transferred to the 11th Regiment.—Do. Do. 1st January, 1818.

The reduction of the Fort of Muddonghur was announced in General Orders of the 20th ultimo; but having since received a detailed report from Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy of his operations against that Fort and Jambah, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council takes occasion, in publishing to the army the Detachment Orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, again to express his cordial approbation of the conduct of those engaged.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. KENNEDY.

Muddonghur Fort 15*th February* 1818.

ALTERATIONS.

Muddonghur Fort 15*th February* 1818.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy has the highest satisfaction in congratulating the Troops under his commend on the brilliant success of this morning.

To Captain Farquharson, Lieutenants Dominicite and Capon, to the seamen, native officers and soldiers and Volunteers from the storming party Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy offers his most sincere acknowledgements for the intrepid and gallant manner in which they assaulted the triple stockades in front of the communication Gate way and carried by escalade the two Forts of Muddonghur and Jambah.

For the excellent plan of attack laid down in yesterdays orders, and so gallantly carried into execution this morning, Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy is indebted to Captain Farquharson, who proposed and principally arranged it, neither can the Lieutenant Colonel pass over unnoticed the excellent conduct of Lieutenant Waddington, who converted succesfully into real attack what at first was intended only to be a feint.

To Lieutenant Dominicite, and Ensign Dashwood, for their highly zealous exertions in erecting the battery Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy's best thanks are due.

The precision of the fire from the battery, where Ensign Dashwood, and Captain Robson served, and of the gun placed under charge of Captain Taylor, and Lieutenant Cogan, greatly contributed to the success of the enterprise, whilst the manner in which the feint, under Captain Taylor's directions, was conducted does every credit to the native Officer leading it on.

Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, assures the whole of the Officers, Military, and Marine, that no part of each individual's merit, shall pass unnoticed in his report to the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) D. CAPON, LIEUT, 1st REGT.
Acting Line Adjt.

The great exertion of the Troops in Constructing a battery on the summit of the Hill and giving up their Tents, Carpets and Cumlies for making sand Bags, evince in a particular manner the zeal of all, and merit the highest commendation.

The manner in which the enterprize was planned and so ably and spiritedly conducted by a Detachment not exceeding half the number of the garrison is highly creditable to Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, and all the Officers and men of the Honorable Company's Military and Marine services employed; and it is gratifying to observe that during these operations, the success of which so much depended on the united exertions of the two branches of the service, the most perfect cordiality has existed.

Under the present general want of Medical Officers on this establishment the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Graham, as an acting assistant Surgeon until the pleasure of the Honoralbe Court is known.

Bombay Castle 10th March 1818.

Captain T. W. Stokoe, Commandig the Indepen-dent Veteran Company, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 11th March 1818.

Captai Dawnes of the 2d Battalion of Pioneers, on the Madras Establishment, is allowed a furlough to sea, for six months from the death of his embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

The Governor in Council confirms the appointment by Brigadier General Smith C. B. of Ensign Newhouse of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to act as an Extra Aid-de-Camp on his personal Staff.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

FROM THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, February 3 1818.

The Honourable the Vice- President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Regiment of Artillery.

Captain Lieutenant Richard Powney, to be Captain of a Company; Lieutenant Samuel Coulehard, to be Captain Lieutenant; Lieutenant Fireworker William Geddes, to be Lieutenant; with rank from the 27th January 1818, in succession to Tallemach, deceased.

Fort William, February 3, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Even McLeod, from the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant from the 25th of December 1817, vice Debrett, deceased,—Senior Ensign of the Army, John Pyne, being passed over at his own request.

Lieutenant Thomas Hepworth, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty, without prejudice to his rank.

Brevet Captain W. McKie, of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Sea, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six Months.

Serjeant Martin Pickart of the Regiment of Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and permitted to reside, and draw his stipend at Mongbier.

Private William Wale of the European Invalid Pension Establishment, is at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, permitted to reside and draw his Allowance at Buxar, instead of Chunar, subject to the Regulations published on that head in Government General Orders of the 16th of May last.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize an additional Establishment of 4 Coolies, and 1 Sweeper, at 3 Rupees 12 Annas each, per month, to be entertained, for keeping in repair the Public Buildings, &c. in the Cantonment of Kernaul.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to authorize the following additional Establishment for the experimental 12-pounder brigade, from the 8th ultimo.

An European Farrier effective) with the Staff Pay as granted to that description of persons in the Horse Artillery.

One Native Farrier on the Allowances of a Farrier attached to Corps of Native Cavalry.

The following Wax Pawlins, for the preservation of Harness and Stores, are also authorized.

4 Pawling, 12 feet square each.
4 Ditto, 14 do ditto ditto, with foot Ropes.

The Commissariat Department is authorized to furnish 1 Camel, for the Carriage of the foregoing Pawlins, and 3 Camels for the Carriage of Stores, when actually marching, or in the Field, on the same principle as allowed in Corps of Cavalry for the Carriage of Troop stores.

The Vice- President in Council, in compliance with the application of Cornel John Angelo Tremamondo of the 3d Native Cavalry, is pleased to direct, that that Officer shall hereafter appear on the strength of the Army under the name of John Angelo.

R. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Oochar, 23d Jan. 1818.

Extract from the Proceedings of an European General Court Martial held at Cuttack, on the thirtieth day of December 1817 in virtue of a Warrant under the Hand and Seal of His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, K. G. Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, bearing date the twentieth day of October 1817, for the Trial of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Greene, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, and all such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

President—Major-General Charles Stuart.

Officiating as Deputy Judge Advocate General—Lieut. Weston, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Interpreter—Sub Lieut. Waddelow, Cuttack Legion.

Charges—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Greene, Commanding the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of Major General Sir Gubriel Martindell, K. C. B. Commanding the Troops in Cuttack; on the following Charges.

First—For disrespect and contempt of authority, subversive of good order, and Military discipline, in disobedience of the Articles of war, in ordering on the 17th Instant, the confinement of a Sepoy Orderly named Ramdeen Tewarry, of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, in attendance on Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. who had been sent by the Major-General to require the attendance of Baidnaut Chowdry of the Bazar, 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry, for the purpose of investigating the subject of a complaint of ill treatment, and violent seizure of property, lodged against the said Chowdry by certain Natives of Khoordah.

Secondly.—For an unjustifiable assumption of authority, in withholding for a considerable time, the attendance of the Chowdry Baidnaut on the Major General, by affording him refuge under his (Lieutenant-Colonel Greene's) roof knowing that the said Chowdry had been previously ordered to attend at Head Quarters: thereby setting an example of insubordination and disrespect to the authority of his Commanding Officer, which it was his) the Lieutenant Colonel's) especial duty to support.

By order of Major-General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. Commanding.

(Signed) HENRY LEWIS WHITE,
Acting Major of Brigade.

CAMP AT KHOORDAH,
18th September, 1817.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant General of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP SECUNDRA,
23d *October*, 1817.

Sentence.—Major-General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. not having appeared in Court to prosecute the Prisoner on the Charges he has preferred against him, the Court do therefore adjudge the Prisoner to be acquitted.

(Signed) CHAS. STUART.
Major General, President.

(Signed) C. T. G. WESTON,
Offig. D. J. A. Gent.

Disapproved.

(Signed HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief notices with regret the extraordinary misconception by which the Court has been guided. In all cases of Trial before a General Court Martial, the offence charged is considered as having been committed against Government: because altho' its character may have been contumacy or injury towards an individual, the Crime is stated and presented as a breach of the Law or discipline [illegible] established by the Supreme Power. The Judge Advocate General, or the Deputy Judge Advocate, is by his office the Prosecutor on the part of Government for the violation its ordonnances have suffered, and no other Prosecutor is necessary. For the surer furtherance of Justice, the individual who has been directly affected in the authority or person by his transgression, is usually allowed to act as joint Prosecutor. This, however, is a matter of convenience and is not essential to the Proceedings. The representation of the Deputy Judge Advocate to the Court is therefore regarded by the Commander in Chief as having been perfectly correct; and the inattention of the Court to it is consequently deemed erroneous.

Had the Prisoner imagined that his defence would be benefited by the opportunity of putting questions to Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, it was competent to him to have required that the Major-General should be summoned as a Witness. As it would then have been incumbent on the Court to adjourn till the Public Service allowed Sir Gabriel Martindell to appear, the principle is manifest, which should have prevented the Court from closing it's Proceedings till the means of attending had been given to him, when his Evidence was held necessary for the accurate discharge of the duty owed by the Court no less to Government and the Army than to the Prisoner.

Since the decision of the Court amounts to an acquittal, the Commander in Chief will not order a revisal: but for the reasons assigned, he is obliged to signify his disapprobation of the Proceedings.

The Prisoners is to be released from arrest.

JAS. NICOL,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant George Strachan, Madras Riffle Corps.

Cornet E. I. Bannerman 6th M. Light Cavalry.

Major I. P. Dunbar, 1st Light Cavalry.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Ovans, Eur. Regt.

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NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 14, Brig Fanny, Commander I. B. Smith, from Isle of France.

Ditto.—15, Portuguese Grab Ship Rainha dos Anjos, Commander, L. D. Encarnacaõ, from Macao.

DEPARTURES.—March 12, His Highness the Guicawar's Armed Pattamar Sirsoobaw, Lieutenant G. Grant, to Surat.

Ditto—The H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieutenant I. Maillard to Persian Gulph.

Ditto—13, Armed Boat, Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

PASSENGER PER RAINHA DOS ANJOS—A. L. Bruins.

THE UNDERMENTIONED SHIPS ARE LOADING.

English.—Grab Lovely Tish Captain William Capon to Bussorah.

Ditto Good Fortune Captain F. Minezes to Mocho and Judah.

Ship Hamoody Captain R. Cooper to Bussorah.

Ship Orpheus Captain F. Finlay to London.

Ship Albinia Captain Norton to London.

Ship Adamant J. Hutchinson to London.

Brig Prime Captain W. Lewis to Penang.

Ship Hemmamshaw Captain Buckingham to Madras and Bengal.

French.—Ditto Estafette Captain Plaissiard to Bordeaux.

Portuguese Brig Globo Captain T. Ribeiro to Lisbon.

American Ship Horatio Captain R. Bunker to New York.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 3, ship Earl Kellie, F. Hamilton, from the Isle of France 6th December.

3, ship Albion, R. Buckham, from Bristol 5th August and Madeira 27th August.

Ship Carron, D. Seton, from Bombay 8th December and Aleppee 24th December.

5, French ship L'Esperance, V. Alquie, from Bourdeaux 25th July.

Passengers per the Albion, Buckham, from Bristol, the 5th August.

H. S. Boulderson.

A. Thellusson, and

George Morris Esqrs. Writers.

Feb. 12, Portuguese brig *Corfianca*, I. I. Barrous, from Macao 15th Dec. and Penang 14th Jan.

15, ship *Eurydice*, C. Young, from London 13th Sept. Madeira, and Cape of Good Hope.

16, ship *Francis Charlotte*, I. Purves, from Chittagong 14th Feb.

Ship *Nestor*, E. Theaker from London 16th September.

Brig *Wasp*, I Ware from Gibraltar 14th Oct.

17, Portuguese ship *Belizario*, C. A. de Campos, from Macao 17th Dec. Malacca 31st Dec. and Penang 21st Jan.

DEPARTURE.—Feb. 1, Line of Battle ship Hastings Commodore John Hayes, for Saugor, to complete her lading and final equipment.

Feb. 10, ship *Fatalmabaruck*, M. J. D. Keys, for Penang.

Ship *Upton Castle*, W. Howell, for Colombo.

Ship *City of Edinburgh*, W. Lock, for Malta.

Ship *Providence*, W. Green, for London.

Ship *Defence*, D. Ronnaldson, for London.

11, Ship *Kirk Ella*, D. Dipnall, for London.

Ship *Lord Cathcart*, J. Talbert, for Alepee and London.

12, Ship *Dudaloy*, E. Dyer, for Colombo.

13, Brig *Bounty Hall*, W. Hammill, for Liverpool.

Ship *Jupiter*, J. Gouldsmith, for Ceylon, Cape, and London.

Ship *Emperor Alexander*, J. A. Butler, for London

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 9th, Ship Success, Captain F. Patrick, from Covelong 8th Feb.—11th, Brig Fairy, Capt, T. W. Stunt, from Elamasktoo 9th Feb.—do. Brig Mauritius Packet, Captain C. Cunot from Mauritius 10th Dec. and Pondicherry 1st Feb.—do, Ship Lucy Maria, Captain A. Barclay, from Portsmouth 29th September, and Cape of Good Hope 23d December.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 8th, 8t. C. Cruizer Antelope, Lieutenant G. Herne, to Bombay.—9th, ship Egfrid, Captain V. Kirby, to England,—12th, Ship Success, Captain F. Patrick, to Vizagapatam.—13, Ship Lucy Maria, Captain A. Barclay, to Calcutta.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 20th, English Ship, Prince Regent, Captain J. White from Batavia the 19th November.

French Schooner Young Adolphus, Capt. La Farger, from Bourbon.

French Schooner, Two Friends Captain Laroche, from Bourbon.

23d French Brig Revenant, Captain Handressy, from Bourbon.

25th French Ship Nancy, Captain Moreau, from Nantz 15th September.

26th French Ship Julia, Captain Luco, from Bordeaux September 1st.

DEPARTURES.—December 18th, Brig Bertrand, Captain Desnoues, for Diego Garcia.

20th Schooner Herminie, Captain Demas, for the Seychelles.

23d Ship Eliza, Captain Morgan, for Java.

Ship Union, Captain Tweedy, for Calcutta.

25th Schooner Egremont, Captain Malavois, for Bourbon and Madagascar.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

March 10, by the Rev. N. Wade Mr. Hayter free mariner to Mrs. Mary Ann Jyio, widow.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th Feb. the Lady of I. P. Larkings, Esq. of the C. S. of a Son.

On the 30th Jan. the Lady of Captain P. Turnbull, of a Daughter.

On the 26th Jan. Mrs. Heritage, Wife of Mr. John Heritage, of the Pilot Service, of a Son.

On the 8th Feb. Mrs. Asken, of a Son.

On the same day, Mrs. M. D'Rozario of a Son.

At Monghyr, on the 30th Jan. the Lady of Lieut. Archibald Dow, of the 10th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 17th Jan. the Lady of Capt. Cave Browne, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 8th Feb. the Lady of Capt. Daniel Ross, of Howrah,—aged 37 years.

On the 7th Feb. Henry Eckford, Esq. Surgeon,—aged 24 years.

On board his Budgerow, at Chandpal Ghaut; on the 4th Feb. of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Thomas Homerherd Baston, of Forridpore, Indigo Planter,—aged 50 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday morning, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, E. B. Wrey, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Mrs. Verner, relict of J. D. Verner, Esq. late of Calcutta, and youngest daughter of the Rev. George Wilson, of the Vicarage Corbridge, Newcastle Tyne, Northumberland.

BIRTH.—On the 12th Feburary, the Lady of S. Nicholls, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 28th ultimo, aged 73, the Rev. Christian Pohle, Senior Missionary to the Honorable Society for promoting Christian knowledge.—As a Labourer in his Lord's Vineyard, he was actively and zealously employed for the last 41 years.—To his Christian congregation, his Death will be a source of the deepest regret.—He has left behind him a Widow and three Children, together with a large circle of Friends and Relations, to bewail his irreparable loss.

At Pondicherry, on the 6th instant, Lavina Magdalina, third Daughter of the late E. W. Fallowfield, Esq. aged two years, four months and twenty seven days.

At Manilla, on the 20th November last, Mr. Seth Sam, jun, eldest son of Seth Sam, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Seth and Gregory Sam, a respectable Merchant at this Settlement.

At Pondicherry, on or about the 6th instant, Monsr. Bernard Bourrilhon (Senior) at the advanced age of about 80 years—in whose lamentable death, society in general, and his family and friends in particular will experience a severe loss—the benevolence and liberality of his heart was ever evinc'd alike to those of his own and every other country.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.—At Colombo on the 13th Instant at the House of Commandant, (Colonel Young Royal Artillery) 1st Lieut. & Adjutant Hough of the same Corps, to Miss Mary Anne Brahan, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Henry Brahan 83rd Regiment.

DEATH.—At Colombo on the 16th Instant, Abraham White, Esq. late Surgeon of His Majesty's 1st Ceylon Regiment, aged 39 years. The sickness which led to his death was occasioned by being exposed during the greater part of the day in going to a Ship in sight of this Port, where Medical aid was required, and returning thence in very severe weather on the night of the 9th Instant; The untimely fate of his valuable member of Society, always forward in the performance of acts of humanity, will long be regretted by his friends and the Poor of this place. to whose summons he always attended and whose distresses he readily relieved; What then must be the poignant feelings of his afflicted Widow, left in distressed circumstances, with 7 Children, still too young to know or appreciate the extent of their loss or the cause of their surviving Parent's sufferings !!!

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 11th Aug. at Gainford, Hay Clephane Esq. of the H. E. I. C. C. S. to Jane, widow of the late Col. Barnaby Boles.

On the 19th Aug. at Marylebone Church, Capt. Wm. Patterson, of the H. E. I. C. S. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bolton, Esq. of Westhumble Dorking.

On the 14th Aug. at Fulham, the Revd. Thomas Bisse of Portnall to Miss Charlotte Price, daughter of the late Richard Price Esq. formerly of the H. E. I. C. C. S. at Bombay.

DEATH.—Walter Croker Esq. of Corraballa, brother of J. W. Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty. He was seized with an apopletic fit on 14th Aug. at his Country Seat as he was preparing to get on horseback, & continued in the fit until the next morning, when he died.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR,

It must be pleasing to the heart of every well wisher of his Country, to see the zeal, bravery, and devotion to the Service, which our Sepoys have evinced, wherever they have had an opportunity of meeting the Enemy; and it must be equally gratifying to their Officers and themselves to observe the liberality with which the Government has rewarded those instances of individual fidelity and bravery, which have been brought to its notice.

The remembrance of Korygaum must ever be a grateful reflection, not only to those who survived that glorious day: but to the Bombay Army at large, and [illegible] Mr. Editor, [illegible] thing has been wanting on the part of Government to perpetuate to the Survivors the gallantry displayed by *all* the Detachment on that occasion: yet I am certain there is a very general desire throughout the Poonah Subsidiary Force, to pay a tribute of private feeling to the memory of the gallant Officers who found

"The Path of Glory leads but to the Grave!"

I feel assured my humble efforts are not necessary to press this subject, the feelings that induce me to address you, must have been excited in the breast of all those who have perused the Order of Brigadier General Smith of the 7th January, and I am certain the only preventative to such steps being immediately undertaken, is the divided state of the Subsidiary Force, and the active operations it is at present engaged in.

In the mean time Mr. Editor I venture to suggest through the medium of your Paper, that in the event of any tribute being paid: Korygaum, the spot on which the action was fought is peculiarly adapted for the erection of a Pillar to the memory of the departed brave; being situated in an extensive plain and on the high road from Seroor to Poonah, and with our present influence in the Deccan, there can be little fear of its being injured, particularly as in times of Peace, there is a Guard stationed there to protect the Boats. Even a Mahratta seems to respect the memory of the Brave, as evinced in the extraordinary veneration paid to the tomb of Colonel Wallace at Seroor, which is repeatedly decorated with flowers, illuminated and considered as efficacious in accomplishing the wishes of its votaries, as that of any Saint in the Country.

I cannot conclude without expressing the deepest regret, at the loss the Service has sustained in the three young men who fell, Lieutenant Chisholm had been doing duty with the P. S. F. some time, and was a young man who promised to have become an ornament to his profession, Dr. Wingate had only been a few months in the Country: but those few months were sufficient to excite the deepest regret at his premature fall, in the hearts of all who had ever seen him. To the memory of Lieutenant Pattenson it is almost impossible to pay a higher tribute, than Captain Staunton has done in his letter to the Editor of the Courier: I will only add that all who knew him intimately felt the deepest interest in his fate during the few hours he survived, and when his gallant Spirit fled. The *half stifled* utterance of

ALAS POOR TOM!!!

spoke volumes to his worth.

I am Sir Your Most Obd. Servt.

H.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. has our best thanks, the communication came too late for to-day's paper, but proper attention shall be paid to it.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 18th March 1818.

Letters from Damaun of the 11th instant mention the arrival there of the American Brig Alexander, Captain Bencroft, last from China the 16th of January, she has brought but little news, the Bombay Castle of this port, was left at Whampoa, but expected to sail, in a few days, her arrival may be therefore daily expected, all the Indiamen with the exception of the Atlas, had departed.

Nothing can better illustrate the enterprising character of our Anglo Americans than the voyage performed by this Brig, she went from America to Russia, from thence round Cape Horn to the N. W. coast of America, where having procured a Cargo of Skins, she proceeded to China, and having sold them, she has bent her course to India with the view of disposing of the remains of her outward bound Cargo, for we understand she has brought no Chinese produce whatever.

The arrival of a Foreign Ship at this place constitutes, quite an epoch, her appearance was therefore hailed as a fortunate omen. Salutes were exchanged and the banners, waved again over the Fortress and Citadel of Damaun, some account of this place will be found in our subsequent columns.

The arrival of the [illegible] the Isle of France [illegible] possession of a [illegible]zette, of the 27th of December. It is quite full of advertisement, but contains no interesting articles whatever, the extracts from the European papers have also been anticipated, we are happy to observe however that the plan for gradually liberating the slaves, goes on as well as we can wish, the present Gazette announcing no less then 23 persons to whom freedom has been granted, some by marriage to free persons and and others by the favour of their Masters.

The Orpheus and Adamant, will sail early in the next week, and the Albinia about the 5th of April, a Bag is open at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. Office, for Letters by the Orpheus.

We have received an Asiatic Mirror of the 18th February from the hands of a friend, but not in time to have extracted as much matter as we could wish.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

A letter from General Hislop's force dated Camp. Tolnair, 27th February states that they had arrived there that morning & sent the Killedar, Holkar's order to evacuate the Fort, but he opened a fire on their baggage. They then sent a message and a letter informing him if he did not surrender by twelve o'Clock he would be hanged as a rebel, and every man put to death. He returned no answer, and finding the Six Pounders made little or no impression. The Flank Companies of the Royals and European Regiment with the Light Brigade moved down in the afternoon and at lenght took the five Gateways and carried the place Sword in hand, putting the whole Garrison of (two huudred & fifty men to Death, of whom Sixty were Arabs.) The Killedar Toolseram Mama in the interest of the Peishwa came out, on the Gates being taken, & was Publickly executed. Our loss in Officers is severe.

KILLED.

Major Gordon, Royal Scots.
Captain Macgregor, Ditto.
Lieutenant ———, Ditto.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. M. Murray, Dangerously.
Lieut. Macgregor, R. S. Ditto.
Lieut. O'Brien, Act. Adj. Gen. Slightly.
Lieut. Anderson, Engineers, Badly but not Dangerouly.

The Peishwa's Infantry with a few Guns halted within a mile of Hewra, the night before last, and moved out towards Koppergaum, next morning. Bajee Row passed in the same rout a few days since & on that occasion, a body of his Horse coming down upon the village, in the Ghurry of which we have a Subadar of the 1-4 Regiment and twenty Sepoys (part of the Toka Detachment stationed there to keep open the communication.) The Subadar Shaik Peer Mahomed bravely resolved to move out and save the place from being plundered, leaving a Naik & six Sepoys in the Ghurry, this little band was instantly attacked, but beat the party off and kept their ground till a larger body of Six thousand Horse came to assist the others, when the Subadar made good his retreat to the Ghurry, having succeeded in saving the village from being plundered, killed four of the Enemy and some Horses, wounded several others, took seven Horses and three or four Prisoners. One Sepoy was killed and two wounded, this is another instance of the bravery of our Sepoys and their attachment to the Service. Bajee Row is said to be off towards Nassuck.

On the 6th of March, General Smith renewed his pursuit of Bajee Row, and Mr. Elphinstone who had an interview with the Rajah of Sattarah on the 4th, accompanied the Rajah to Yeer, where they remained until General Pritzler came to Jeoor, on the 9th when the Rajah joined his Camp and was received with every mark of distinction.

On the 11th, the Fort of Poorunder, was invested.

Bajee Row was on the 4th at Wurnew, twelve coss beyond Nassuck.

Ramdeen with a Body of Horse joined Bajee Row at Wandondoree, a day or two before, and a few Infantry and Guns have passed near Howra, on their route to join him from the Southward.

The Village of Sassoor, near Poorunder, which was occupied by a strong Body of Arabs, Scindians and Hindoostanees, have surrendered themselves Prisoners, and we therefore anticipate an early surrender of Poorunder.

The Fort of Rajh Manchee surrendered on the 13th to a Detachment from Colonel Prother's force under the Command of Lieutenant Harrison. That force is now investing the strong Fort of Koarree.

The Fortress of Russaulghur situated close to the Ghaut, almost forty miles S. E. of Fort Victoria, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy on the 11th, and our Troops occupy the valuable Commercial Town of Kher on the Northern branch of the Anjinwell River.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE ON 17th FEBRUARY.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six Per Cent. Loan Obligation, Discount	3 0	3 ¼

Poetry.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mensimmota manet. la crymæ volvuntur inanes.

When I enter'd on life how sweet it appear'd !
Methought I saw *Happiness* scatter'd around ;
She lay on the bank, on the mount she was rear'd,
Tho' eager my search, she could not be found.

Warm expectations fill'd my fond heart,
And *Hope* to my mind fair prospects did show ;
The gayness of youth to my soul did impart
A fountain of pleasure for ever to flow.

I crown'd my weak head with a garland of bays,
And thought to secure an immortal fame,
I laid my account in a general praise,
Expecting high honours wherever I came.

But alas ! I soon found my hopes were but dreams ;
Mankind were too earnest indulging the same,
To grant their consent to such arrogant claims,
And instead of applause they joined to blame.

Then I saw *Delia*. she charmed my soul ;
With myrtle and roses my garland *I* twin'd ;
Thro' all my composure *Love* constantly stole,
For *Delia* alone engaged my mind.

The praise of the world I regarded as nought,
Vanity fix'd now no plume on my crown ;
Delia, dear *Delia* swell'd every thought,
I liv'd on her smiles, should have died at her frown.

Soon did I lose the little fame I had won,
And the world was content to let me abide
In the lowly retreat I had mark'd as my own,
Yet *Peace* slept in my breast & walk'd by my side.

Hope the sweetest of views drew over my mind,
(Not honour nor pleasure nor wealth's trifling toys)
But the best delight I could ere hope to find,
To share with my charmer life's sorrows and joys.

I tun'd my lov'd pipe, while echo'd around
Each hill and each dale, each rock and each tree,
The joys that in conjugal love do abound,
And I said all those joys were destin'd for me.

Many schemes did I form for improving my cot,
To make soft the passage of life to her feet ;
I planted fair flowers in every spot,
Nor dream'd but of happiness long and complete.

With a growing delight my prospects I spy'd,
The sun darting on them his all-cheering rays :
My flowers budding, I view'd them with pride,
And then I expected yet happier days.

But alas ! while I gaz'd, black clouds fill'd the sky,
The deluging rain drown'd all my fair flow'rs ;
O'er all the wide expanse, the red lightnings fly,
And horror ran thro' all my internal pow'rs.

Surely 'twas ominous ; I found it so soon,
My hopes were delusive, my schemes were in vain,
For before the wing'd hours had reach'd the next noon,
The death of my *Delia* was spread o'er the plain.

A garland of willow encircles my hair,
I sigh o'er the plain, and I weep in the grove ;
I tune my lov'd pipe to sounds of despair,
The swains pity my fate and shudder at *Love*.

I visit her grave, there I pour out my tears,
The only indulgence I give to my grief ;
To my soul each attractive virtue appears,
And ministers somewhat of painful relief.

No more shall I dream of happiness here,
Such sad disappointment's already been mine,
But I'll repose all my hopes entirely there,
Where is enter'd *Delia* on glory divine.

W.

ENIGME.

Mon entier est latin : il est aussi français :
Latin, il plait ; français, souvent il importune ;
Il sert a l'indigent reclamant des bienfaits ;
A l'intrigant qui veut monter à la fortune.

CHARADE.

Si tu cherches bien mon premier,
Il pourra t'indiquer plusieurs villes de France,
De plus d'un merveilleux, qui se croit mon dernier,
L'homme sensé rit de la suffisance ;
Simple fleur des champs, mon entier
Est la parure de l'enfance.

PHILO.

Calcutta.

Our letters from the Cape of Good Hope per *Eurydice*, mention the arrival of the *Charles Mills*, Captain Charritie, at that place on the 11th ; and her departure on the 17th of November for England. The *Mills* encountered a severe gale, and lost several anchors before getting into table Bay. The ships *Hyperion* and *John Tobin*, were at the Cape on the 18th November.

Our letters also state, that a party of convicts had boarded and got possession of a ship named the *Elizabeth*, that was lying off Robin Island. It is supposed, that they will carry her to South America. Upon getting out of the Bay, she *hauled* into the land and put the Crew on shore, without injuring any of them. A sloop of war pursued her, but without success.

[*Asiatic Mirror*,—*February* 18.

Madras.

On Wednesday Evening arrived the Lucy Maria, Captain Barclay, from Portsmouth 29th September, and Cape of Good Hope 23d December.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras.—Mrs. Burton, J. Burton, Esq. Surgeon ; Mr. Fullerton, Writer ; Mr. Gordon. Lieutenant Horne ; Lieut. Payne ; Mr. Bell, Cadet ; Mr. Durville, ditto.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Ramsay ; Mrs. Barclay ; Captain Ramsay, H. M. 14th Regt. ; Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Young, Mr. Carden, and Mr. Grey, Civil Service ; Mr. Gregor, Cadet ; Mr. White, Free Merchant ; and Mr. Reper, Free Mariner.

The Lucy Maria does not add to our intelligence received by the Admiral Cockburn —No Packet has been received by her and only about 250 Ship Mail letters—The Lucy Maria has treasure on board to a considerable amount for Bengal, and sailed again yesterday Evening.

Presentation of a piece of Plate to Captain Barclay, *of the Ship Lucy Maria.*

My Dear Sir,—I have great satisfaction in announcing to you the resolution of the undersigned Officers to request your acceptance of a piece of Plate, in testimony of their sense of your general attention and liberality during a trying voyage. This memorial will remind you of those who wish you every good fortune, and who depart from the *Lucy Maria* impressed with respect for you as a navigator, and regard for you as a gentleman. Will you signify to whom it shall be directed, as under your present arrangement it appears impracticable to get it properly finished before your probable departure from England. Believe me, dear Sir, your very obedient servant.

JOHN ASHLEY STURT.

Lieut. Col. of His Majesty's 80th Regiment, commanding the troops on board the transport *Lucy Maria*.
Lucy Maria, Portsmouth, Aug. 3.

J. A. Sturt, Lieut. Col. commanding 80th Regt.
J. Dalrymple, Major, ditto.
D. Kingdon, Major, ditto.
E. E. Kenny, Capt. and Brevet Major ditto.
H. J. Phelps, Capt. ditto.
R Dashwood, Capt. ditto.
C Chepmell, Capt. 53d Regt.
W. C. Harpur, Capt 80th Regt.
W. Browne, Surgeon, ditto.
J. H. Walsh, Capt. ditto.
M Jones Paymaster, ditto.
L. M'Lean, Lieut. 1st, or Royal Scots.
J. Bowler, Lieut. 80th Regt.
S. S. Burns, Lieut. and Adjt. ditto.
A. French, Lieut. ditto.
N. Baker, Lieut. ditto.
W. Penny, Lieut. ditto.
W. H. Hamilton, Lieut. 34th Regt.
T. Molony, Lieut. 80th Regt.
E Archer, Lieut. ditto.
R. R. Halaham, Lieut. ditto.
J. Crowther, Lieut. 1st, or Royal Scots.
W. Crowther, Lieut. ditto.
N. Nicholl, Assistant Surgeon, 80th Regt.
T. Darke, Lieut. ditto.
W. Harvey, Lieut. ditto.
J. Bowness, ditto.
F. Leardet, Ensign, ditto.

To Lieut. Colonel John Ashley Sturt, Commanding his Majesty's 80th Regiment of Foot.

Dear Sir,—Impressed with the most lively feeling of gratitude for the distinguished and handsome manner you and the officers, passengers with me from India, have been pleased to notice my humble endeavours to render the passage tolerably comfortable, but permit me to say, from the unanimous harmony which subsisted, and the correct and gentlemanly conduct of the officers on board, must be attributed any comfort that they might have experienced from so crowded a state in which we were for so long a voyage.

The piece of peate yourself and offices are pleased to present me with, shall be preserved by me, while I live, in greatful remembrance of the esteem I shall ever feel for yourself and the gentlemen which I have had the pleasure of conveying to their native land: permit me, therefore, to return you and them my most unfeigned thanks for this token of their friendship, and shall feel obliged, when finished, if you desire it to be sent to Messrs Fairlie, Bonham, and Co. Broad street, London. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

A. BARCLAY.

Ship *Lucy Maria*, Portsmouth, Aug. 3.

English Extracts.

IPSWICH, August 29.

Launch of the Orwell Indiaman.—The influx of company to this town, from all parts of the country, to be present on this occasion, was perhaps greater than ever before remembered ; but at twelve o'clock it seemed literally deserted for the shores of the Orwell. At one this beautiful ship (1350 tons burthen) entered her proper element in very grand style, amidst the liveliest shouts, cheers, and firing of guns, when she was named the Orwell by Mrs. Isaacs, the lady of the principal owner. The vessed went through the dock to the main channel, about 300 yards, without a check, but grounded at the edge for some minutes ; still, as she was launched before high water, she wore round, and three small square sails being hoisted, she glided majestically down the river for about a mile and a half. It is computed that a number not far short of 20,000 persons were spectators. The great variety of craft, some at anchor, and others sailing in the [illegible] from the tall merchant-vessel to the small [illegible] all in their best trim, with colours flying [illegible] with company, was in happy unison with [illegible] brilliant scene which each bank of the [illegible] sented, whilst the whole formed one of the most gratifying sights ever beheld. The bells of the churches near the river rung in honour of the launch. There was a Ball in the evening at the Assembly-room, which was very genteelly attended.

[*The Traveller*,—*September* 2.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

PRIVATELY STEALING.

Yesterday *Samuel Sims*, a man of very genteel appearance, was brought before George Farrant, Esq. charged with stealing five rich cut-glass dishes, value, 15*l.* and a hall-lamp, value 4*l.* the property of Alex. Fraser, Esq of Old Burlington-street.

On the 27th of August the Prosecutor's house was privately entered, and the property in question stolen from a storeroom, where they had been put by for the winter season. On Friday the 29th, the dishes were missed by Peter Grey' the footman, who accordingly made inquiries at the different pawnbrokers'-shops in the neighbourhood ; and at the shop of Mr. Lightfoot, in Mary-le-Bone, was informed that property of that description had been pledged at his brother's in Berners-street. The footman went to the latter place, where the dishes were shewn to him, and he immediately identified them to be his master's property. At that time it was not known that the lamp was missing, until it was among the other things shewn to him by the pawnbroker's man.

Thomas Caslake, shopman to Mr. Lightfoot, pawnbroker in Berners-street, proved, that on the 27th of August the Prisoner came to their shop with the property, which he pawned for 1*l.* alleging as an excuse, that he was in particular want of money, having to make up a bill. The sum required was lent to him, and no suspicion was entertained that he had come by them dishonestly.

The Prisoner stated that he met a man in the street, of whom he bought the whole for 1*l.* 2*s.* He could not tell where to find him, but should know him again if he saw him.

Magistrate—" Indeed ! Pray what business are you ?"

Prisoner—" I am a carpet-maker, but of late I have waited on gentlemen as a servant. There is a gentleman present who will speak for me."

Here a gentleman, fashionably dressed, said the Prisoner had been his servant some time, and behaved himself honestly.

The night constable stated, that the Prisoner went by different names, & had two or three places of lodging, for each of which he was to pay a guinea a-week.

Magistrate—" Now, Prisoner, if you were in went of money, how is it you hired such expensive lodgings ?"

Prisoner—" Why I and my wife quarrelled, and I left her."

Magistrase—" Where do you live."

Prisoner—" At No. 24, Crown-street ; that is, I——I don't know the house : it is in Suffolk-place. But stop, the numbers, Sir, are wrong —its No. 4, Dudley-court—that's the place, Sir."

Magistrate—" How do you pay your lodgings ?"

Prisoner—" I always have money, Sir—I've a few pounds now."

Magistrate—" Why I don't wonder at that, when you meet such good customers in the street."

The Prisoner was fully committed.

(*The Globe*,—*Sept.* 26.

Shadwell.—Mutiny on the High Seas. —Yesterday *Jonathan Tatum*, *Jeremiah Leary*, *Geo. Crest*, *John Gibson*, and *William Davis*, mariners on board the *Sir Joseph Banks* West Indiaman, were brought up heavily ironed, charged by Mr. Anthony Ford, Captain of the *Sir Joseph Banks*, with feloniously and piratically consulting and combining together to make a revolt and mutiny in the said ship, on the high seas, during their voyage from Jamaica, between the Banks of Newfoundland and Great Britain.

It appears that in the month of August the ship was on her voyage to London, and the crew, which consisted of eleven seamen, had done their duty up to the 14th of September, when several of them began to murmur for the want of grog and provisions, and it is supposed comtemplated a plan to murder the officers, and take the ship to New Orleans. Many strange circumstances occured, which led the officers to suspect a mutiny would take place on the 14th of September. Wm. Davis, a lad only fourteen years of age, who acted as one of the most desperate, on being desired by Captain Ford to grease the jib-stay, refused, and seized a bucket, with which he struck the Captain on the face, which cut him ; the cabin-boy seeing the transaction, immediately ran and informed a gentleman passenger that he was afraid the Captain would be murdered, on which the gentleman ran up to his assistance, when Leary, one of the prisoners took up a tremendous bludgeon, [illegible] brandishing it, [illegible] Come along my [illegible] ;" and would have murdered the Captain, but for the activity of the gentleman, who prevented him by pinioning and threatening to throw him overboard if he offered any violence. Davis was then secured and confined in irons, where he made a terrible noise, and called he Captain several opprobrious names, & said he should not be in possession of the ship more than three days. The prisoner Davis having occasion to go upon deck for a necessary purpose, the Captain complied, and on his going on deck, the prisoner Gibson swore by G--d none of his messmates should be kept in irons while he was in the ship, on saying which, he seized a large bolt, and liberated Davis. Davis and Gibson were both intoxicated at the time, and Davis wanted to throw himself overboard, but he fell in a fit. The Captain frequently asked the prisoners what they had to complain of. They said, more provisions, grog, and coffee. The Captain desired them to go to their duty, as he had no coffee to give them. From the confusion the ship was thrown into, the officers and passengers thought it advisable to protect themselves, as their lives were in danger, for which purpose they gained possession of the arms and loaded them. On the Sunday following, the prisoners, armed with billets of wood and bolts of iron, went upon deck, and in a menacing manner demanded their grog. The Captain ordered them to get it. The fact was, that part of the crew had broken in upon the stores and consumed the principal part of the provisions and liquor, and the Captain thought it advisable from their constant state of intoxication to debar them from having any more liquor, and had it removed to a place of safety. From their mutinous conduct on deck, the Captain said if they did not return to their duty he would fire on them, when Tatum and Crest opened their naked breast and in an attitude of defiance dared him to put his threat into execution. Shortly after the Captain fell in with an American ship, called the *Galen*, and informed the Captain of that vessel that there was a mutiny on board the ship, and with the assistance of the *Galen's* crew, he secured the three most desperate of the mutineers, namely, Stewart, M'Allister, and Manning, and put on board of the *Galen* to convey them to the British Consul at Boston, in America, in order to be sent home to England for trial, and on the *Sir Joseph Bank's* arrival at Blackwall, the prisoners were given in custody to two of the Thames Police officers.

Mr Anthony Ford, captain, Charles William Harty, Esq. a passenger, Mr. John Julia. first mate, John Brown second mate, Henry Harris, carpenter, Antonio Joseph, cook, Edward Hoskins cabin boy, and Archibald Burankina, sea man, were the witnesses examined as to the above charge.

It further appeared, that when the prisoner Davis was freed from his irons by Gibson, he procured a pistol, and said he would shoot the Captain like a mad-dog if he interfered. Harris, the carpenter, deposed that about three days before the mutiny took place, he was told by the prisoner Davis, that the ship would not be in the Captains possession three days longer, but thought no more of it until he was puting him in irons for striking the Captain, when he made use of some expressions which strengthened him in his suspicions that there was some conspiracy. Two or three days after this, the prisoners came armed on deck, and were opposed by the officers ; and from the state of the crew, he had every reason to believe there was an intention of taking the lives of the officers ; as they plundered the store-room, though they had plenty of provisions ; and having stolen the liquor, and being in a state of intoxication, the Captain thought proper to keep it from them ; and, from what he knows, the Captain was a very good man ; when M'Allister was at the wheel he waved his hat, which was the signal for the mutineers to come on deck. Since the principal of the mutineers were sent in custody to America, the prisoners petitioned the Captain for forgiveness, and shewed every mark of contrition for the offence they had been guilty of, and begged his intercession on their behalf, as they had been innocently led into it. The examination being taken, the prisoners were committed for further examination in a fortnight or three weeks, at which period, the three principal mutineers are expected to arrive from America.

[*The Courier*,—*October* 4.

BERLIN, AUG. 26.

Colonel Massenbach, author of some well known Memoirs upon the wars of 1797 and 1806, arrived at Berlin yesterday, accompanied by Captain Koelchen ; he alighted at the Russian Hotel. This morning he set off for Kustrin, from whence it is thought he will be transferred to Colberg. The cause of his arrest has been variously stated. It is known that when he was *Chef d'Etat-Major* of the *Corps d' Armee* of Prince Hoheuloe, in the campaign of 1806, his conduct was not free from reproach . he has himself confessed his faults in his own Memoirs. He was cited before a Council of War for having contributed to the capitulation of Prenzlow, in the month of November, 1806, but the clemency of the King put a stop to the proceeding. It is said he lately demanded, in a high tone, that his trial should recommence, and that his present arrest is in consequence of that demand. But the more probable opinion, and the one most generally belived, is, that he wrote to the King of Prussia, to Prince Hardenberg, and to the Minister of War, insolent letters, in which he threatened to publish another edition of his Memoirs, with documents which he [illegible] from the archives of the Etat-Major, a crime punishable with death by military law. It is added, that he consents not to publish these documens, if they will buy them of him, and for which he asks 240,000 francs.

MUNICH, AUG. 30.

The King has positively refused to ratify the convention concluded with the Holy See, by the Archbishop of Hasselin, his Minister at Rome. A Bavarian Plenipotentiary will forthwith proceed to Rome with fresh instructions, to renew the negociations. Count Xavier de Rechberg, who was destined for this mission, has refused to accept it.

VIENNA, AUG. 28.

Several days ago news was received here that as the reigning Prince of Stahremberg, who has been for some time at Efferding, his principal estate, situated below Lintz, on the Danube, was standing in a balcony of his castle, which was under repair and not completely finished, it gave way, and the Prince experienced a severe fall. Besides manybruises, his legs were broken in several places.

It is said that a Captain and an innkeeper have just discovered another gold-mine. It is near Brunnow, in Moravia, on an estate belonging to Count D'Illeshazy. Report states it to be the richest mine that has hitherto been discovered.

The Infant Don Francois de Paule, who travels under the name of the Count de Moratalla, and who is now in the Netherlands, is expected here, to make a stay of some months.

The Courier.—*Sept.* 11.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by M. D. CRUZ, in APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the Printer, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 18th March, 1818.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

MURDER.

James Ashcroft, the elder, aged 53, *David Ashcroft*, [his brother], *aged* 48, *James Ashcroft*, the younger, aged 32, *William Holden*, aged 47, and *John Robinson*, aged 53, charged with the murder of Margaret Marsden and Hannah Partington in the dwelling house of Thomas Littlewood, at Pendleton, near Manchester, on the 26th day of April last, pleaded not guilty.

The dreadful atrocity of the murder, unparalleled even by the murder of Marr and his family, the hour of the day [two o'clock in the afternoon], and the public place in which the horrid deed was perpetrated, together with the number of the accused and the nicety of the evidence, had excited the very highest curiosity. At seven oclock the Court was excessively crowded. Within the bar the Counsel could with difficulty find room to sit or stand. Without the bar all was one entire mass, that stood and moved as if inseparable. After a Jury was sworn, the elder Ashcroft flung his hand upwards with a theatrical air, and exclaimed—Not Guilty; his brother followed his example, and his son, and Holden. Robinson scarcely raised his hand to young Ashcroft's shoulder.

Mr. Cross, in a speech of great force and pathos, opened the case. It was his painful duty to detail, and their not less painful duty to investigate, the circumstances of a murder, the most atrocious which the experience of any of them had observed. That the deed was perpetrated was not matter of question: their only task was to select the perpetrators. Before he should detail the evidence he must say, that there was nothing to bring guilt home to Robinson. If therefore incidental proof did not come in course of trial, they must acquit him. The evidence against the elder Ashcroft made it necessary to tell them, that the law pronounced the man who in any way aided or assisted the murderer as equally guilty with him who actually inflicted the fatal wound.—Thomas Littlewood has a house in Pendleton, on the side nearest Manchester, and on the west side of the road as you go into Manchester, from Lancaster. It fronts to the south. Its east gable is towards the turnpike-road, and has two windows in it. It is some distance from the road. As you go to it from the road you first pass a piece of waste ground, you enter then an iron gate, you go along a gravel path, pass along the front of the house, and by the kitchen-window, which is in the south-west corner of the front; you then enter into a yard at the west end of the house. In one corner of the yard there is a pump, and in the diagonally opposite corner is a lobby into the north-west corner of the house. A yard within the entrance af this lobby is the door into the house. In the kitchen there is but one window to the south, and the shutters leave the whole of the lower panes uncovered, the dresser is under the window, the fire is on the east side. Immediately behind the house is a burying-ground, and in the burying-ground a chapel. On the other side of the burying-ground runs a path from the road, parallel with the gravel-path in front of the house. Considerably in front of the house is Mr. Watkins's, the quaker's house, from whose windows one can have a full view of the front of Mr. Littlewood's. Going now eastward from the house, and passing alongside the gravel-walk, out at the iron-gate, through the waste piece of ground into the road, you have Pendleton on your left, and Manchester on your right; before you is a field through which a cart-road passes, and of importance in this trial as the Three-nooked Field; it is considerably off the road, and rather rises as you go to it from the road; the path also rises as you go from the road to Littlewood's house, so that the Three-nooked Field commands a full view of Littlewood's house and premises, about a quarter of a mile distant. Going along to Manchester, you come to the two mile stone almost as you pass opposite to Littlewood's. A few yards further on you pass the Black Horse public-house on your right, and at the one mile stone, the Horse and Shoe also on the right. Now, Gentlemen, you will find the four prisoners, on the evening of Friday, the 25th of April, met together in a public-house in Manchester, not drinking and making merry, but engaged in cool, deliberate, serious, important consultation. You will find them on the next, the fatal day, walking backwards and forwards near Mr. Littlewood's house, sometimes together, sometimes separate, now here, now there, at one time on the public road, at another time in the private path. Holden is seen in the kitchen between one and two o'clock. The young woman that saw him will swear to him. At two o'clock another young woman saw the kitchen window shut, when the murder must have been committed. About three, young James Ashcroft, David Ashcroft, and Holden, are seen coming out at the iron gate with bundles in their hands. They are again seen at the Black Horse, and at the Horse Shoe. In the evening young Ashcroft is seen on a play-ground, flushed probably with intoxication, displaying a bundle of notes and handfuls of gold. But here I must state the deeds perpetrated within the house. The family consisted of Mr. & Mrs. Littlewood, Mrs. Marsden, an ancient lady long in the family, and, what is of importance, long before well known to the Ashcrofts, and a beautiful young girl, the unfortunate Hannah Partington. Mr. Littlewood had a grocer's shop in Manchester, to which he and his wife regularly went every Saturday morning, when there is a market in Manchester. They did so on Saturday the 26th, and left Mrs. Marsden, and Hannah Partington in the house. Mr. Littlewood had a very considerable sum of money in the house, which he kept in a drawer that he never locked. In this sum were 19 guineas in gold. All the money was taken away. The display of property, therefore, made by young Ashcroft is pregnant with suspicion, especially when you will find it proved that he could not pay 2s. the day before. But Old Ashcroft is still untouched. He is seen deliberating and walking with the rest, but he is not connected with Littlewood's house. This man, when, confined in the same cell with one charged with felony but proved fully innocent, holds frequent conversations on the subject with his fellow prisoner, and with that impatience to unload a guilty conscience which criminals feel, and which prompts them to make disclosures, however foul the deed, or fatal the secret to their associates, he relates to him that he kept watch in the Three-nooked Field, while the others committed the atrocious act of murder. These circumstances will derive confirmation from the contradictory confessions of the prisoners, and the anxiety of Holden to conceal the shirt he had on. It must be admitted that the property has not been traced. There were no marks on the notes or the gold. Only a 7s. piece was taken away, and a 7s. piece was found on one of the prisoners. Neither is any mark of blood found upon their clothes. The evidence consists of the circumstances I have detailed. If they satisfy your minds that the prisoners are guilty, you will of course find your verdict accordingly, however painful the task. If you can reasonably doubt the force of all the evidence that will be laid before you, God forbid I should urge you to convict the prisoners.

William Mortimer.—I remember being in the Crown and Anchor public-house, from nine to about half-past nine of the evening of Friday the 25th of April. I saw David Ashcroft coming in, and afterwards the other two Ashcrofts and Holden. They sat in the same room with me. David Ashcroft and I had repeated conversations. I left them there. The two Ashcrofts, sen. and younger, and Holden, sat together. David sat with me.

Martha Bake.—I keep the Crown and Anchor. I remember Mr. Mortimer being there on the 25th in the bar. I was there also. No one was with him for some time. The first that came in was David Ashcroft. I don't know the persons or names of the three that came in together, and whom I introduced into the bar. I saw them come in at the lobby door; they said nothing, but appeared to be strangers in the house. Mortimer was there for about half an hour after I introduced them. David Ashcroft moved into the chair that Mortimer got out of. The other persons sat on a form at the table. They sat two and two together on opposite sides of the table, facing each other, with their hands on the table, the right hand clasped in the left. They were conversing in a kind of whisper. I could not hear what they said. They continued till about eleven o'clock, an hour after Mortimer went away. They were talking so the whole of the time. They had, I rather think, two gills a-piece of ale; three gills was the outside of it. I saw no laughing or joking to the best of my recollection. I sat and looked at them, wondering what they had so much to whisper about.

Cross-examined by Mr. WILLIAMS.—I have known David Ashcroft for 16 or 17 years. He lived in Manchester. He and Mortimer shook hands together. We have six rooms below stairs. None of them asked me to show them into a room by themselves,

By Mr. STARKIE.—I don't know if two gills could make them drunk.

John Williams.—I was working in a field on Saturday the 26th. I saw David, and James (young James), and Holden about 11 in the morning. I saw them in Sidley, about a quarter of a mile across the fields from Mr. Littlewood's on the right of the road from Pendleton to Manchester. I saw them on the road. I was close to the road cleaning a gutter. There is a footway from that place through the Three-nooked Field to Mr. Littlewood's. They stopped with me a little while. They talked to me, James most. I now recollect what did not occur to me then, that I had seen him before. He had on a blue coat, a pair of boots with a fresh top. David spoke, and Holden, but he spoke very little. He was dressed in the same coat as now (a blue coat). I am quite sure it is they. They conversed with me about a quarter of an hour. Looking round to a house in view, they asked who lived there? They turned round as they were going off, and James asked where they could buy an acre of land. They went off by the path towards Littlewood's.

Richard Lewis.—I live with a tailor in Pendleton. I remember seeing James Ashcroft the younger going past our house on the 26th of April. I spoke to him. Littlewood's is between our house and Manchester, 200 yards from my house. He owed me 3s. and I went out and asked them. He gave me 1s. He said he was going to Samuel Chantler's to meet a man who owed him a good bit of money, and if he got it he would pay me the rest.

Thomas Chantler.—My father keeps the Horse-shoe, farther from Manchester than Littlewood's by 300 yards. I saw the prisoners at my father's on the 26th, about one o'clock. James Ashcroft the younger came first, and James Ashcroft the elder a few minutes afterwards; a third person came into the room to them. I did not into see them go out.

Samuel Burtles—I remember being near the Three-nooked-field the day this happened, by three as nearly as I can guess. I saw two sit down in the field on a bank. A public path was close by them, a yard from them. It Was young James, and another that I did not know. I had seen James many a time before. I met old James after I had passed them; he was coming towards them. He had a little bit of a bundle under his coat. I have looked many a time since, and they might see Littlewood's quite clearly. I cannot say if they could see the path in front of the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williams.—The foot-way is one by which they might go from Eccles to Manchester, where there was a market that day.

James Crompton—I live in Manchester. I and my wife were in Pendleton on 26th selling bears (to wipe the feet.) I saw young James, and another whom I don't see, at the corner of Leaf-square. It was rather after one. I then went on to Mr. Littlewood's to sell them a bear; I saw the old lady, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Littlewood. I then went to the next house, a quaker's on the same side, a little into the field. There is a view from that house of Littlewood's. It is about 30 yards. I saw young James pass by me up to Pendleton. It was on the same side that Littlewood's is on. I saw another man on the other side the road. It was not one of the prisoners. I went then to the otherside the road to several houses. I then saw young James again. He was going towards Leaf-square, on the same side with Littlewood's. He had boots on. I came over again to the Hare and Hounds, on the same side as Littlewood's and farther from Manchester. I saw young James there and this other man. He was coming up towards Littlewood's house again.

James Burdekin—I am a servant of Stephen Tatterson, a butcher at Pendleton. The shop is opposite to Littlewood's, 50 or 60 yards off, on the same side of the road. I saw old James Ashcroft at our shop betwixt one and two.

Cross-examined by Mr. WILLIAMS—I have heard that a brother of David Ashcroft has a house in Frederick-street, Pendleton.

Susan Stubbs—I saw two of the prisoners, the young and old, David and James. It was in the afternoon between two and three. I saw them at the chapel walk. There is a pump in the yard. They were nearer the road. There is a chapel and burying ground. Littlewood's is on one side, and the walk on the opposites side of the burying-ground. A third side of the burying-ground fronts to the road. They were going towards the highway.

William Stretch, (by Mr. ASHWORTH)—I was in Pendleton on the 26th. I saw David Ashcroft and young James, it was near the Woolpack. They were in conversation. It stands beyond Littlewood's, a quarter of a mile further from Manchester. It was about 12. I have known David 40 years. I know James perfectly. I am sure it was he. I saw them again at two going towards Manchester and Mr. Littlewood's.

Cross-examined by Mr. WILLIAMS—It is 20 years since. I don't know their dwellings. I know Frederick-street, in Pendleton; there is, I believe, a brother of David and James the elder living there.

Hannah Tatterson—I am a servant of Mr. Watkins (the quaker). I saw Hannah Partington at half-past twelve on the 26th. The shutters of kitchen door were open. It is the window towards Manchester. I observed again; the shutters were put to, but not fastened; they are on the inside. I could see them aslant. When shut they are close up to the window. When I saw them partly closed, it might be a quarter to two. About two they were close up to the window. I saw her at the back kitchen door. Mr. Watkins' house is across a field and garden, opposite to Mr. Littlewood's.

Mary Hallows (by Mr. CROSS).—I lived on the opposite side of the turnpike-road to Mr. Littlewood's I went that day to Littlewood's pump. I came across the road, in at the iron gate, along by the front of the house, and into the yard to the pump. It was between one and two. I saw in at the window as I passed by the front of the house. I saw two in the kitchen, Mrs. Marsden with her back towards the window, sitting between the window and the fire; the other person, a man, sitting with his face towards the window. I had a clear view of him. In the yard I saw the young woman Hannah Partington. She had come for a shovel full of coals. I had some conversation with her. I went back with my pitcher the same way. I did not look into the kitchen then. I have seen the man again. He had on a yellow silk handkerchief, a dark coat, I think blue, and a dark waistcoat. I saw him again on Monday following. I had told the Magistrate of what I had seen. I went on the Monday into Littlewood's parlour, for the purpose of looking if I could know the man. There were more than ten men in the room. I looked, and immediately knew him. It was William Holden. Before I spoke, he said, "You are wrong, young woman" I said, "I believe that to be the man I saw in the kitchen." I have no doubt at all that [redacted] is the man. I looked particularly at him [redacted] passed the window. I could hardly [redacted] looked as earnestly at me. On Monday [redacted] on the same handkerchief, I think the same coat, and a lighter waistcoat.

Cross-examined by Mr. STARKIE.—I looked because I had seldom seen a man there, and I looked to see if it was the girl's father. He did not attempt to conceal himself. I could see him in every corner of the kitchen. I could not see Mrs. Marsden if I had not looked back. The situation he was in was the most open to be seen. I did not stop at all. I had lost sight of him when I saw Mr. Marsden. I saw a nice new handkerchief on the table. I looked at it. When a man looks a woman in the face, a modest woman does not look back again. Is it your practice?—[Mr. Cross. She does not deserve this. JUDGE. No, not at all.] I thought he would consider me a very impudent woman. I had no reason to look in. I don't know how I happened to look. I did look. Going back I had my can of water, and could not well look in. I looked in when I had no reason, and did not look in when I had a reason. He spoke on Monday before I spoke, but not before I had fixed my eye upon him. He was placed in the same situation in the kitchen, and I looked at him in the same way, through the window on the Monday. I can't tell what there is particular in his face, but I am fully persuaded that it is the man by his features, and his hair being straight over his forehead, and his round shoulders.

Mr. Cross.—If you should to-morrow see the gentelman that has now questioned you, you would know him?—Yes, sir, I should.

The JUDGE.—He has given you some reason.

Mr. CROSS.—You have conducted yourself with great propriety.

Mr. STARKIE objected to the panegyric on a witness.

The JUDGE.—No, no, she has given her evidence with great fairness. I never saw a young woman bear an examination better.—It is for the Jury to judge of credibility.

Direct by Mr. CROSS—I was in the habit of going in that way for water for 8 years.

Harriet Towel.—I recollect going to Littlewood's about half-past four to see the young woman Hannah Partington. The shutters of the kitchen window were near to. I saw the old woman sitting on a chair at the end of the dresser. Her head was down towards her knees. I observed the dresser sprinkled over with blood. I went off immediately and returned again at seven. I looked through the window, and saw Mrs. Marsden in the same position. I gave the alarm. Not at the first time. I saw through the lower panes. (The shutters did not cover the lower panes.)

Mr. Thomas Littlewood.—My house is in Pendleton. I have a grocer's shop in Salford. My family consisted of myself, my wife, Mrs. Marsden, in her 75th year, who lived with me 10 years, Hannah Partington, in her 20th year, she lived with me two years. It was my custom to go, together with my wife, to the shop every market day. We went on the 26th about nine in the morning, and returned in the evening at eight. I had left about 160*l.*, 140*l.* in notes, and 19 guineas in gold, half a guinea, and a 7s. piece. We left the money in a drawer where we slept. The drawer was not locked. I saw the money at seven in the morning. There was plate in the kitchen. I heard of the alarm as I came to the iron gate; I went on in front of the house; the shutters were to, but not fastened; there is a loose board to fasten them which the men did not understand. I tried the door, it was locked; the yard door was locked, and the key in it. I go in at a lobby at the end of the house; I found the key of the door under the bear next morning. We took a ladder and went in by an upper window. Some went in before me; I went straight into the kitchen; Mrs. Marsden was sitting in the chair she always occupied; Hannah Partington was lying under the dresser with her knees bent towards her head; they were quite dead and cold; the kitchen was covered with blood; the poker was bent and very bloody; the cleaver, which was always hung in the kitchen, I found in their bed-room, with a little blood on it; the money was all gone; the notes were 1*l.* and 2*l.* Bank of England notes; out of the same drawer were taken shirts and silk handkerchiefs; from other drawers in the same chest were taken shawls and things belonging to my wife; all could be put into two or three small bundles; a person standing in the Three-nooked Field can see the house and front way as clear as if they were on the premises.

Cross examined.—I never saw the Ashcrofts in my life. I did not examine the wounds. I could not stand that. There was scattered blood. I did not see any account of examinations in the Manchester papers. Partington was a very handsome girl; she had no sweetheart. I am sure she had none.

Mr. Olier.—I am a surgeon in Manchester, and have a house near Littlewood's. I examined the bodies on the Sunday morning. I found Mrs. Marsden's forehead fractured, and driven into the brain. It was very likely to have been done by this poker. She died of it. * It would cause immediate death. The young woman's skull was driven into her brain. There were incised wounds on her neck and several parts of her head. It would have caused instantaneous death. This cleaver is very likely to have done it. Her ear was cut through.

Cross-examined.—There was a great effusion of blood. I saw some spots on the walls and wiudow. (Direct.) There is a distinct view; I could see a dog or cat at Littlewood's from the Three-nooked Field. It is a judicious station to take a view.

Cross-examined.—It is better than the intermediate ground because that rather dips. There are many persons passing through it on a market day. There is no hedge. There is a ditch two yards wide.

Ely Dyson.—I weave for Messrs. [redacted]sons in Manchester. I was going [redacted] to them on the 26th, and p[redacted]ewood's, I saw three men in [redacted]te.—They looked as if they were conversing together. As I was passing on the road one of them came out at the iron gate. I looked earnestly at him, because he looked very earnestly at me. I thought it curious that a gentleman should look so at the like of me. That is the person, the third from me (young James). He was dressed in blue. He had a pair of boots on, and a white handkerchief on his neck. The tops of the boots were of a yellowish colour. He had a bundle in a light-coloured handkerchief. It was not large. It was hanging on his right hand. I seed that another was coming up to the gate, with a bundle in a dark handkerchief in his left hand, a little larger than the other. He was close to the gate. He had on a green coat. The fourth man from me (David) is the man. The third was nearer Littlewood's. I did not see whether he had a bundle. I have not the perfect knowledge of him; but to the best of my knowledge, this second man (Holden) is him. As I passed Salford it had struck four a few minutes. I did not stand at all on the way. The third man had a blue coat and waistcoat, I believe.

Cross-examined—I heard of the accident that day. I told this on Tuesday or Wednesday. I had not suspected these men, because they were in the appearance of gentlemen. I thought they belonged to the house, or were visitors. I was on the causeway; then there is on my right the road, then a piece of waste ground, and then the iron gate. The distance between the causeway and gate is near about 50 yards, I think 47 yards; I did not stand. I did not know the young man before, or any of the three. On the Tuesday I was told at my own home the description of persons that were in custody, and then it came into my mind that they were the persons I took for gentlemen. It was from my memory, and not from the description that I gave the account to the Jury now. I had

not so full a view of the third man. (Direct.) There were others in the yard, and I singled out the men from others.

By the JUDGE.—I saw only the four prisoners, and I singled out the three.

Mr. Joseph Green.—I am the boroughreeve of Manchester. I was present when the former witness was shown the prisoners. The four prisoners were ordered to walk round the yard, and pointed out to the witness. He singled them out to the order in which he had first seen them. He looked from a window at them, and afterwards from the gate.

Mary Longworth.—I am going twelve. I remember the day. I saw David Ashcroft outside the iron gate. He had on a green coat. He was about two yards from the gate. He had a green bundle under his arm. He had his back to the house, and face to the road. I rather think it was the arm towards Pendleton (the left.) I was on the road; it was after dinner; we dine at twelve. I think it was three hours or not quite so long after dinner. I had seen him about three times before; I saw him on Monday again; I am sure that I knew him, and that he is the man. I did not know the thing was done till Sunday morning, and I then mentioned him to my mother. I did not know him by name, but by nature. I thought it was Richard Ashcroft.

Cross examined—I know Richard Ashcroft very well, and I thought it was him.—(Direct.)—Richard is his brother, he is very like him; I was sure on Monday that it was David, when I saw him.

By the Court—I saw no other person. There are a number of people on the road at that time of the day. I saw nobody as [redacted] He had a green coat on.

John Dunkerley [redacted] Samuel Bartles the day this happened, in [redacted] ree-nooked Field. After I had seen him, young James came by me first. I saw old James meet youug James in the field after that; it was about a quarter or half an hour after I had seen Burtles. I had seen them at the same time that I saw Burtles. Afterwards, about half-past four, I passed by the Black Horse. I saw young James come out first, afterwards old James. I was born in Pendleton. I have known the three Ashcrofts ever since a boy. They lived in Pendleton, and near Mrs. Marsden's, next door neighbours. I was 20 years ago. They lived some years thus close together.

Cross-examined.—I have not seen them with Mrs. Marsden for 20 years. David had a house once in Manchester. I had not seen young James for some years. I had seen him within 12 years, and since he was a boy. They had nothing with them that I saw.

Elizabeth Williams.—I am a servant at the Black Horse, on the right hand side going to Manchester. On the 26th I saw David Ashcroft at our house. There were chree of them altogether. I don't know the others. It was about half-past four. The two men left first, and left David behind

Richard Disley.—I recollect the 26th. I was in Honover-street, in Manchester. There is a play-ground near, a piece of waste ground. I saw James Ashcroft jun. and Holden there that evening; I can't justly say if they came together. It was about five or six. I saw James betting 4s. or 5s. at a time. They were betting on the tossing up of halfpence. It was with one Davies. He said to Davies he would bet him a guinea or half a guinea. "I hear Davies has some gold," he said; and having offered the bet, he pulled out some gold, five or six guineas, in his right hand. He had some notes in his left hand. He had lost one note. It was a Bank of England. I don't know how many notes he had in his hand.

Cross-examined.—He was in good spirits. I saw him there several times before, and with money. I saw him lose pounds before.

Direct.—I don't know how he could get guineas. He is a weaver, a very poor trade last year.

Ramsbottom gave evidence to the same effect.

Joseph Nadin.—On the 27th I apprehended all of them, David and young James first in St. George's-road. I took them to James's house. I searched the house, and found nothing particular. On James's person I found a Bank of England pound note, 5s., and a 7s. piece. On David I found 7 guineas and a half in gold, and five on pound notes. I asked David if he had been the day before at Pendleton. He said he had; he had had some drink the night before (Friday), and he took a walk. James, too, said he had been at Pendleton. As I was taking them to the New Bailey, David asked if I was going to search his house. I said I was. He said there was a 1l. note in his waistcoat pocket, and desired me to take care of it it. I found it there. In the evening I apprehended old James in his own house in Silk-street. I asked him if he had been at Pendleton the day before and he said he had. I asked him what he had been doing there. He said nothing, he had nothing to do, and he had t[redacted] walk. I took him in coach to the Swan. I then took [redacted] street; he said he looked at the White [redacted] re and searched him, and found [redacted] otes (Bank of England) one guinea, and 19s. 6d in silver. He said he had not been at pendleton: he said he had no clothes besides; he refused to tell where he changed his shirt, saying it was now business of mine. I took him to the polide, and there he repeated the same things. He refused to tell were he changed shi shirt; he said at last his dirty shirt was at the White Hart. We got a bundle from the landlady of the White Hart, containing foul linen, and stockings and leggings. There was nothing particular. At Dunstan's office he said he had changed his shirt at Abraham Hate's. We found nothing there, he had taken the dirty shirt away. On Monday David and Holden were brought to Littlewood's. Holden turned away his head from the bodies till I held him to it. David looked at them. I took them then to the parlour. They were there with several others, and their irons off, when Mary Hallows came and saw them, and pointed out Holden. I asked if he still persisted in saying he had not been at Pendleton on Saturday. He said, "I do." David said, "Nay, thou knowest thou shaved opposite the pole. He answered, "Yes, but I did not like to bring myself into a scrape."

Cross-examined.—I took David and James walking with James's wife on the Sunday evening. There was nothing material found about any clothes. I don't recollect James coming to my office a few weeks before to complain that he had been robbed of some guineas.

Direct.—David lived at Hulme. He had formerly kept the Jolly Butcher in Manchester. There was a handkerchief found in a bed in David's with bloodupon it. It was betwixt the blankets.

William Collians—I have been in the service of Mr. Harrison, the Magistrate, for seven years, till his death. I went then to live near Bolton. From the top of Park I was removing to Manchester, in April, on a Friday (25th). removed my things in a cart belonging to John Astley. When I got to Manchester, Richard Young claimed the cart. He had bought it from Astley, but it had not been delivered. He took me up, and got me taken to the New Bailey on Saturday forenoon. I was put into the lok-ups. I was afterwards discharged on the 3d of May, on Astley's explanation. I was confined in the lock-up. On Sunday night. I saw old James. He was in the same cell with me the first night. There were other prisoners with us sometimes. At other times we were alone. He was taken out to be examined two or three times a day. I tell'd him my case over, and he tell'd me his. One day as he came back I said, "How are you going on now?." He said, he was in very poor heart, for they brought fresh witnesses against him every time. We were together anhour or two either Tuesday or Wednesday night. He said that night, it was very doubtful but what they would all be hanged.—He said that there was him and his son, and his brother David and Holden, had made it up for to murder and rob Mr. Littlewood's house. He said, "that him and his son and Holden went, but when they geed nearly to Mr. Littlewood's house they saw some person, and they were afraid to go in; that he went to a butcher's shop for a little pith to rub his corns; then they went past the Hare and Hounds, then turned back again: they went down to see a raven kept by a gentleman and then came back again: after they had passed Littlewood's a third time, Holden went into a barber's shop to shave himself: they went then to a place to buy some cheese and bread: then they went to a public-house, where they had some beer: I went down a lane into a field near Mr. Weston's manufactory, and sat under a hedge in that field: I saw my son James and Holden go into Littlewood's: I was a-back of that hedge for a signal for them at the window: if I saw any body go towards Mr. Littlewood's house I was to lay my hat on a thorn that I sat under for a signal: I never saw any body, and never lay my hat on the hedge: after seeing them come out, I went towards them." Just as he said that, they put other prisoners in with us, and we never had any conversation after that. We were never alone after that.

Cross-examined———Hargreaves, one of Mr. Nadin's men, took me to gaol. I was ordered home. My own wife went home with me. I saw Adam Halwell in the compass of 10 minutes after I escaped from gaol. He did not ask me what I thought of Ashcrofts business, and if I thought they were guilty. I'll swear that I did not answer, "I think they are innocent," nor to that effect. I'll swear I named it to no one but to my wife after I came out.

James Bendekin (again)—James Ashcroft came into my master's shop between one and two, for a bit of pith to rub his corns. I cut him a bit out of a neck of mutton.

William Evans, the turnkey of the New Bailey—I recollect Collins being brought to the lock-ups, on the 26th April.—James Ashcroft was brought on the 27th, and put into the lock-ups with Collins.

Alice Robinson—I saw Holden and David the day this happened, about one. Holden was shaved then by me.

Case for the prosecution closed.

James Ashcroft the elder.—It was as impossible for me to do it as to pull the sun from the firmament. I never saw the women in my life to my knowledge.

David Ashcroft.—I am as innocent as the child unborn, and never heard of it till I was taken up.

James Ashcroft the younger said he had never seen the women till he saw them dead. He could not tell whether Mrs. Marsden was man or woman. "I kissed the innocent lips of Hannah Partington, and said, I would meet her in Heaven with a clear conscience; and so I will, my Lord, blessed be God."

William Holden said, he was innocent as the child unborn.

James Ashcroft the younger now spoke again, and repeated much the same things as formerly.

Adam Halwell.—I took up Collins. He came out the last day of the Sessions. I saw him after he came out, and had some talk with him. I asked him if he had seen or heard any thing of the men taken up; he told me he had, he had been in the lock-ups with one of them. I asked him what he thought of it. He told me they were as innocent as the child unborn, so far as he could learn. I can bring others to prove it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cross.—I came as a witness for Holden. They told me I could be of no use unless I could be of use to them in this, and I could not have my expense. I saw Holden at half-past four on the 26th, at the Unicorn, in Salford. I don't know how far it is from the Black Horse. They would not have me for Holden, and wished to throw my expense on the Ashcrofts. I had money from Ashcroft's wife. I heard, before I came from Bolton, of Collin's evidence. I got a few shillings. She said she was a poor w[redacted] and desired me to be as easy with her as I could. [redacted] attorney came out now for me. I did not h[redacted] any person what Collins had sworn. There [redacted] several persons present who heard Collins. I knew Collins was a witness before I left Bolton.

Robert Deaken.—I live in Manchester. I have seen all the Ashcrofts before. I only know them by sight. I keep a caravan. I saw young James at the White Hart, in Tassel-street, on the Thursday before the murder. I saw him pull his pocket-book out. He had a bundle of notes in it. I saw him after that pull eight or nine guineas out of his pocket. He took out his money to bet with.

Cross-examined.—Others were present. Hulm, Deaken, and another, no relation of mine. They are not here. James's wife had found me out yesterday week. I had told it to several persons in Manchester. He offered to bet a pound note that he cut a certain colour of card. No one took his bet. He went out and came in again, and said he would bet in gold. He put two of them on the table. I did work for Harrison and Rothwell. I was dismissed. It was not for drunkenness. I am now in employment. They sent for me. I was not called before the Coroner. I was surprised to see that he was so flush of money. Two of the other men are in Manchester, and the other is in Derbyshire. I can't say any thing of their being sent for. I was sent for about the time the Coroner was sitting.

Margaret Mellor.—I am wife of Joseph Mellor, a dyer, at Pendleton. On Saturday afternoon my husband was to be at a funeral at three o'clock. I went to Edward Laws to ask the hour for that purpose. He told me the clock was a quarter fast. I saw it, and it was a quarter past three. I saw the three Ashcrofts as I was returning, on the foot-path going towards Manchester.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cross.—The foot-path leads into the Three nooked Field. They were coming from towards that.

Hannah Hayes, (by Mr. Starkie).—My husband, Abraham Hayes, lived in April last in Darlington buildings, in Manchester, I had seen Holden two months before that. I saw him on Sunday 27th about ten in the forenoon, at my house. He had brought me a shirt to wash the Tuesday before. On Sunday he came for it, and put it on. I saw the shirt which he took off. I saw no marks of blood.

Mrs. Margaret Worthington (by Mr. Starkie).—I live in Oak-street. I had known Holden. I saw him in the afternoon of that Saturday about half-past three in Tib-street, in Manchester. It was ringing at half-past three. I had been at the grocer's for 1lb. of soap, and met him. He asked me to go to take a cup of ale, but I refused. He was walking slowly as a man needs to do. I had seen him five or six weeks before.

Cross-examined.—Roger Worthington is my husband; he has stood once in the pillory; he is now here; he is imprisoned for two years for swindling.

The Chief Baron summed up the evidence in a very luminous address of more than an hour and a half. Towards the conclusion of it, David Ashcroft begged to be allowed to say something farther. The Chief Baron said it was quite irregular, but he would certainly indulge him. He then threw out many incoherent charges against the evidence for the prosecution, and begged to have Mr. Wright, a magistrate, and Mr. Witherton, a constable, examined to contradict Mary Hallows.

The Judge said he would allow it, but insisted that Mr. Williams, the Counsel for the Ashcrofts, and Mr. Starkie, the Counsel for Holden, should be sent for.

After a considerable interval Mr. Williams appeared, and after he had conversed for a considerable time with his Lordship and with he prisoners, David Ashcroft said he would leave the case as it was to God Almighty, who the hoped would direct his Lordship and the Jury to do justice.

James Ashcroft the elder.—O! may God by his Holy Spirit inspire the Jury to perceive the truth, and to give a true verdict, for we are all innocent of this murder.

The Chief Baron,—I'll listen to any thing for which you can offer evidence; but you must not be allowed to make speeches of that kind. His Lordship then concluded by a very impartial & solemn peroration.

The Jury in two minutes returned their verdict. James Ashcroft the elder, David Ashcroft, James Ashcroft the younger, and William Holden, Guilty. John Robinson, Not Guilty.

James Ashcroft the elder.—This is murdering us in cold blood. God will reveal this injustice. I pray earnestly that he would now send two angels to declare upon that table who committed this murder. We are innocent, and I will declare so to the last.

David Ashcroft invoked God, and protested his innocence in the same manner.

James Ashcroft the younger.—If I must suffer death for a crime I never committed, I implore your Honour to look in mercy on my poor wife and children. (Here a tremendous shriek burst from a female in the crowd, who it was found was his unfortunate wife.)

William Holden.—Silence, silence!—(flinging one arm towards Heaven, and the other towards his earthly judge.) There is a God yonder who knows that we are innocent, and who will make amends for this.

The Chief Baron.—Mr. Shuttleworth proceed.

The prisoners again repeated their protestations of innocence, and declared all the evidence against them to be perjuries and lies.

The awful sentence of death was then pronounced. They were ordered for execution on Monday next. The judge declared that no sensible person who had heard the evidence could have a doubt of their guilt: that he owed it to justice to say, that he considered the verdict the only one an intelligent Jury could have returned. The moment sentence was pronounced, James Ashcroft the elder waved his right hand with a white bundle in it over his head, & exclaimed aloud, "Glory to God!" David Ashcroft said, he hoped God would not allow the injustice done to them to be always unknown. James Ashcroft the younger said he would meet a higher Judge with a conscience clear of this guilt. William Holden vociferated in a wild tone, "There is Mr. Nadin, and there is Mr. Fox (attorney for the prosecution), and before they leave the earth God will punish them." Thus they were hurried away from the bar, while every person in Court was penetrated with a chilling horror at such a dreadful scene.

The trial lasted from eight in the morning till eight at night.

The Chief Baron, in discharging the Jury, said, he owed them his best thanks. He had never seen any Jury exercise so much diligence, attention, and accuracy, as he had observed in that Court during all the trial.

[*The Courier,—September* 9.

LANCASTER, SEPT. 8.

EXECUTION OF THE ASHCROFTS AND HOLDEN FOR THE MURDER OF MARGARET MARSDEN AND HANNAH PARTINGTON.

Precisely at a quarter past 12, the door leading from the Castle to the scaffold opened, and *William Holden*, a strong-built, middle-sized, and grey-headed man was led forth, with his hands pinioned, both at the wrists and elbows; before the cap was placed on his head he turned round to the immense multitude of spectators, and with a firm and loud voice, said, "I am innocent of the crime for which I am to suffer as the child unborn. May God take away all my sins as I am innocent of this murder. The cap was then drawn over his face, and the rope tied about his neck. *David Ashcroft* was stationed next him. He spoke to this effect, with frequent repetitions of the same observations,—"I am glad to see so many persons now looking on, as I testify to them that we are all ignorant of this crime. I do protest to you all, before God, that we are all innocent. Every one that now sees me is as guilty as I am. I would not say so if we had any connection in any way with the concern; but I declare before God that we are perfectly innocent, for which I bless God. My prayer to God is, that all our persecutors may be forgiven. May God bless the town of Manchester. I know that many there thirsted for our blood, but they have sorer hearts than we have. We forgive them, and may God give his Holy Spirit to the town of Manchester. I pray earnestly that we may be the last innocent persons to suffer from this Castle. May God find out the true murderers, and may you see them suffer in this place, and hear their confession of their guilt. I am now, I trust, going to glory, and I would not for the whole world die with a lie in my mouth. We are all innocent." (Holden exclaimed, "I can answer only for myself, I am innocent." *James Ashcroft* the younger, who had in the mean time been brought out, and on whom the cap and rope had been put, cried out, "We are all innocent.") "And now may the grace of God be with you all now and for ever, Amen." The cap was now put on his face, and the rope tied around his neck. He was a good-looking man. *James Ashcroft* the elder, a tall, thin, grey-headed man, came out last, came in front of his son, and kissed him with much earnestness, then took his station by his side. He never said any thing. They were all pinioned at the wrists and elbows. They joined the Clergyman afterwards in repeating the Lord's prayer quite loud. David Ashcroft continued praying,—"Lord take away my sins, and save my soul for the merits of Jesus Christ." Holden repeated the same expression. All four then began to sing, David Ashcroft repeating line after line as they sung;—

I'll praise my Maker with my breath;
And when my voice is lost in death,
My days of praise shall ne'er be past,
While life and thought and ——

The drop fell, their voices instantly ceased, and they swung round in the same direction. David Ashcroft's mouth being uncovered, his tongue was seen swollen & thrust half out on the upper side, of his mouth. Old Ashcroft never moved a limb. The young man quivered in the convulsions of death about a minute after they had been thrown off. There was scarcely a tearless eye among the crowd, while many of the women wept aloud.

FORGERY and SWINDLING at BRUSSELS.

The following instance of systematic swindling and forgery has been communicated to us:—

J.—D—W—, a Sub-Commissary in the British army, and at this moment on the Half-pay List in that capacity sailed from Leith for Hamburg, in the Courier smack, Capt. Henry, on the 1st of June last. During the voyage he rendered himself agreeable to the other passengers, by a civil and unassuming deportment, and by a plenitude of anecdotes respecting the Battle of Waterloo, where he described himself to have been in the above capacity. At Hamburg he was very generally recognised, and treated with the respect due to a man who had previously resided there, and conducted himself with propriety. Here he produced to one of his fellow passengers a bill drawn in his favour by the British Linen Company to a pretty considerable amount; which the other, knowning its validity, discounted for him. His whole conduct was marked by caution and economy, even to narrowness; and was, in fact, such, that, deceived by appearances, two of his fellow passengers agreed to travel in company with him over land to Brussels, where W. stated he was to reside for the summer. Here he was surrounded by acquaintances; and it was quickly ascertained that he actually was what he had described himself Now came his game. The party lodged together at the Hotel de la Couronne, one, though not of the most dashing, of the most respectable in Brussels, where W. himself had lived two years before, and where he was well known. His friends had occasion to make a short trip to Paris. During their absence, Mr. W. obtained from the unsuspecting landlady the

key of their apartment, and attired himself at the expense of one of them, like the jay in borrowed plumes, with his opera glass, umbrella, musical box, segar tube, &c. and next proceeded to open their correspondence which reached Brussels during their absence. Here he unfortunately found four bills drawn by the Bank of Scotland on Coutts and Co. of 25*l.* each, the necessary endorsements on which he forthwith forged, and obtained their amount from a Mr. Messell, a banker in Brussels. He discovered also a Bank-note of 50*l*, which had been imprudently remitted entire from London, and which (being No. 3890, dated June 14), was a few days afterwards paid at the Bank of England. Having thus accomplished his purpose, Mr. W. sent off his baggage to Ostend, and was heard of no more.

It appears that the sufferer by these robberies returned to Brussels the very day after W.'s escape. He found in the bar of the Hotel a card in these terms :—

"Six, Evening.

"DEAR SIR—I am engaged with a party from seven o'clock to-night, but I shall see you to-morrow before you are up.—Yours, &c.

"J. D. W."

This *ruse de guerre* was obviously to gain a day; and the person to whom it was addressed, entertaining no suspicion, and tired with his journey, went to bed, and was not aware of his loss till the morning.

It gives us pleasure to add to the above account, traits of British character which must be gratifying to every generous mind. The moment his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was made acquainted with the circumstance, he sent for the Gentleman who had been robbed, and desired to be informed of the particulars, and the steps which had been taken. To these he listened with the most patient attention, suggesting from time to time such considerations as occurred to himself, and, with his own hand, correcting the composition of the *affiches* in French, which were about to be circulated. His Royal Highness summoned before him also, on the instant, the *chefs* of the Police and *Marechaussee*, to whose cognizance he committed the matter, desiring that no step should be left unessayed for the discovery of the offender; and concluded, by directing Capt. Harvey, his Royal Highness's Secretary, to communicate and act with the Gentleman robbed in all cases likely to be useful, adding the weight and sanction of his Royal Highness's name to their proceeding. In the course of these communications. Capt. Harvey made an offer of what money might be necessary under the inconvenience of this unexpected robbery; but this had been anticipated by the kindness of a gallant Admiral at Brussels, to whom the loser had been introduced, who, with characteristic frankness and confidence, immediately carried him to his banker, and desired him to let him have a hundred pounds.—(*Evening Paper.*)

The ancient regiment of Swiss Guards was composed on the fatal 10th of August, 1792, of 92 officers; of whom 38 were killed on the stair-case of the Palace of the Tuileries in defending the person of the King, while 28 perished in the vicinity much about the same time; since that period, five others have died; and 10 only are alive at the present day.

LOUIS XVII ALIVE AGAIN.

A letter from Paris gives the following account of the impostor who has assumed the title of the deceased Prince.—

"Much sensation is made at this moment by the singular case of an individual styling himself Louis XVII, claiming the French Throne as such, and at present under examination before the Police in the city of Rouen. This individual, who, in person and age, is much what the young Prince who perished some years ago in the Temple would be at this time, performs his part well, assumes great airs of grandeur, lavishes away money with which he is profusely supplied, and had of late brought together by these means a considerable number of followers in both Normandy and Britanny. He was arrested some time since in a *chateau* on the confines of these two provinces, and in consequence of frequent attempts made by the deluded peasantry to release him, has been at length removed to the above-mentioned city. It is said that the leading families of the Vendean party in Britanny, that the generality of the Clergy, and even many of the Authorities who are attached to that party, have encouraged his pretentions. He has a rather remarkable Counsel who has volunteered his services; this is M. Bourbon le Blanc, a man who once had a law-suit with the Royal Family respecting his right to the name of Bourbon, and who pleads his client's cause with peculiar confidence and zeal. This M. de Bourbon has written a very curious Memorial in his defence, in which he relates the manner of his escape from the Temple, and a detailed history of his life since that period; he describes his persecution under the Imperial Government, and it seems with some reason, since he was sentenced at that time to four years' imprisonment as an impostor, by a Tribunal in Burgundy; he explains the means possessed by his client of identifying himself as the personage he asserts himself to be, among others that of being able to designate certain distinguishing marks on the body of his sister, the Duchess d'Angouleme, and to recal to her mind the watch-word given on the family's attempt to escape out of France, as well as several other occurrences which can be known to none but himself and the Duchess. He concludes this memorial by stating one incontestable fact, namely, that his client is either the true King of France or an impostor, and by adding that nothing is wanting to him but an interview with the Duchess, or a public trial, to produce conviction of his being the former. It may be easily conceived that the one will be as little granted as the other. All that the examination has hitherto led to, is the discovery of this individual (whose real name is Envago) being the same tried some years ago in Burgundy, and of the share which several persons of distinction, among the Prince's party, have had in putting him forward, with the sole view of thwarting the existing Government. Others, it seems, have been sincere in giving credit to this impostor, among the most conspicuous of the latter may be mentioned the Duchess of Montanart, who is said to contribute the sum of fifty pounds monthly to the defraying of his present expenses in prison."

THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE, OCT. 2.

SHAKSPEARE'S play of *The Merchant of Venice* was last night performed—and introduced to the favourable notice of a London audience by a gentleman of the name of MAYWOOD, lately attached to the Glasgow Company, who made his appearance in the character of *Shylock*. In stature, Mr. MAYWOOD has, we think, some little advantage over Mr. KEAN—but he appears to be less muscular.—It is, however, very difficult to form an accurate judgment of the form or force of a *debutant* in this character, since the "Jewish gabardine" conceals the one, and the Mosaic appendage of a beard obscures a considerable portion of the other. As far, however, as we had an opportunity of examining Mr. MAYWOOD's features, they appeared to be strongly marked, and to possess all the flexibility necessary for the expression of the more furious passions. His eye is dark—and though it does not pierce, like that of KEAN, it beams with a degree of intelligence, which never leaves the spectator in doubt as to the workings of the mind, of which it is the index. His voice is very clear, and his enunciation distinct and audible. A slight degree of sharpness is perceptible in some of his tones, but it is too minute to be offensive. The part which was chosen for Mr. MAYWOOD'S *debut*, was, we think, selected with judgment. The tone and temper of the character seem to suit his peculiar powers, as they were developed in the course of the evening; and though the part is difficult, it is infinitely less so than many others which a ridiculous ambition frequently induces performers to assume on their first appearance. Except in the scene with *Tubal*, no second passion divides the soul of *Shylock*. He is filled with an implacable hatred against the Christians, and his desire to be revenged for the insults and injuries he has received at their hands is rendered uncontrollably violent when he discovers that his daughter has abandoned him, and fled with one of that sect whom he most abhorred: Then turns he, with a fiend-like satisfaction, to the penalty nominated in the bond—which the feeling of revenge, now at its *acme*, and the *amor sceleratus habendi*, rendered doubly powerful by his recent losses, goad him to demand. *Shylock* is actuated throughout by the horrible spirit of hatred and revenge—there is little variety of passion to pourtray—the mind of the performer has only one object to engage its attention—to the accomplishment of that object all its powers are directed—and hence the comparative easiness of this character, compared with those in which the actor is called on to delineate the storm of contending emotions. Mr. MAYWOOD's conception of the character appeared, in general, to be accurate. In two of the scenes, and they are those that present the greatest difficulty, his conception was as just as it was vigorous, and his performance went hand in hand with it. We speak first of that scene, in which, distracted with the elopement of his daughter, *Shylock* traverses the city, and meeting his friend, *Tubal*, is alternately filled with savage joy and corroding despair, as he learns from him the certainty of *Antonio's* ruin, and the history of *Jessica's* extravagance—and next, the scene in which *Antonio*, vainly suing for mercy, is still met with the cruel answer, "I will have my bond." These scenes were admirably acted. They stamp Mr. MAYWOOD with the character of a man of mind—and infinitely outweigh the few defects which we observed in his performance. The principal of these was, a want of sufficient gravity in the early scenes. During the negociation with *Antonio*, Mr. MAYWOOD delivered the observations of *Shylock* too lightly—with too little appearance of thought. Such a sudden revolution in the character of the Jew, would excite suspicion in the mind of *Antonio*, and his friend, which *Shylock* wishes to set at rest, instead of dissipating it. His action, also, was, in many instances, too vehement, and his motion too quick and active. Except when *Shylock* is under the influence of strong passion, as in the scene with *Tubal*, where the commotion of his spirits banishes, for a moment, the weakness of age, his action should be moderate—his movements, without betraying decrepitude, should be slow. In the trial scene, Mr. MAYWOOD was very happy in delivering the short and pithy retorts of *Shylock*—but he was not so successful in the *Jew's* subtle defence of his refusal to state *why* he would rather "have the pound of carrion flesh" than the ducats that were proffered him. His series of opposite interrogatories were not put home with all that weight and force which ought to distinguish them. We have spoken freely on these defective points, because they may, with perfect ease, be corrected.—Had we witnessed errors of a vital nature in Mr. MAYWOOD's performance—errors, the offspring of a weak mind, or of no mind at all—we probably would not have noticed them—for there is little use in pointing out that which is incurable.—Mr. MAYWOOD's performances displayed many beauties. The audience cheered it, as a very favourable effort—and we are perfectly satisfied with their decision.

The farce of *The Romp* followed. Mr. KNIGHT'S *Waity Cockney* is very humorous—but the humour is not of the right sort. It is of the *Yorkshire*, not of the *Cockney* kind. *Priscilla Tomboy* was admirably played by Mrs. ALSOP. It seems to be a character after her own heart—all mischief, frolic, liveliness, and animation. Mrs. BELLCHAMBERS appeared, for the first time, as *Penelope*. She played with modest ease, and sang with expressive simplicity.

SELECTIONS.

HINTS ON MENDICITY,

(FROM A TREATISE BY H. B. GASCOIGNE.)

There was a period when I considered every object which presented itself to ask alms as entitled to commiseration, and when I looked upon the giving of money to common beggars as an act of charity; but a long and steady attention to the causes of that portion of distress which has existed, and still does exist, principally from the deficiency of labour, and to the infinitly greater mass of fictitious or avoidable misery connected with indolence and vise, has fully confirmed me in the opinion, that mendicity, with all its train of consequences, is a national evil of the greatest magnitude, and particularly injurious to the poor themselves.

I am fully aware that no observations are wanting to point out the evils arising from this system to those who, from local circumstances or humane intentions, have attended to the real state of the poor: but this portion of the community is comparatively very small, and I despair of a remedy being applied, until every one to whom providence has given ability to distribute money, shall be sensible of the evil consequences of giving it indiscriminately to objects which present themselves in public places to ask it, and frequently to extort it by importunity.

Attentive observation induces me to affirm, that where one object of real charity has been forced upon the public by misfortune and necessity, ninety-nine beggars have been invited and encouraged to quit their homes, and to exchange industry and independence for idleness and the practice of every deception, by the ease with which considerable sums are daily collected from ill directed benevolence, and an impatience to get rid of importunity.

The numerous laws which have been made against sturdy beggars clearly evince, that the evil has been growing from a very early period; but, notwithstanding the severity of many of those laws and the constant endeavours of the legislature to suppress common begging, it has increased to a pitch highly destructive to habits of industry and settled labour on the part of the poor, and disgraceful to the nation—and why? because the encouragement given to begging by the public has constantly acted more forcibly than the fear of punishment from prohibitory laws, under the negligence which has prevailed in their execution.

It was justly observed by a high authority more than a century since, that a better execution of the laws against beggars than had existed must not be expected. Facts have fully justified this essertion: where then is the utility of laws denouncing corporeal punishments against beggars, which every one feels the strongest reluctance to put into execution? The poor expedient of getting rid of beggars by sending them out of one parish to the next, leaving them at liberty to practice their impositions on others, is a measure which no one would expect to find sanctioned by law at the present day.

There is much humanity in our laws established for the provision of the impotent poor; and, under judicious execution, I consider them fully competence to the relief of all persons who may be justly included in this class: although the present mode of levying the parish rates is very partial, requiring considerable attention and alteration. Should I ever see a law in general execution, obliging parishes or divisions to relieve all able-bodied persons by employment, and the means of earning their own support, and not by *money* given to enable them to live in idleness, I shall hail it as a measure which cannot fail to ensure essential blessings to the poor.

Under such effectual provisions for the support of the really impotent poor, and for the industrious, who must sometimes labour under difficulties from the decrease of their particular branch of employ, I should become a strong advocate for the entire and immediate suppression of mendicity; being fully persuaded, that it is a fertile source of misery to the poor, and of injuries to the public: and as it clearly appears, that all laws hitherto enacted against vagrants and common beggars have been rendered of no avail, by the encouragement held out by those who give them money, it would be only just to consider these persons at the offenders, and make the offence punishable by a pecuniary penalty. The strict execution of such a law would doubtless be irksome to persons in office and others: I should, therefore, propose to make it at once effective by putting the task into the hands of the beggars themselve, allowing them, as well as others, to lay the information, and, on full and satisfactory proof being adduced, to receive half the penalty. It is obvious that these suggestions relate to wandering and unknown beggars, and not to deserving poor in the neighbourhood, who are at all times the proper objects of charity and support.

Such a measure would at once relieve the community from the importunities of public beggars, as no one would give in public, and probably the want of confidence would render it not worth their while to follow the trade privately. The evils arising from the present existence of the trade of beggary to hundreds, nay thousands, who delight in vice and idleness, subject to temptation to evil, must of necessity be great. Labour, which would be at all times found for them in every parish; and thousands of children would be taught to earn an honest livelihood, instead of being early trained to levy contributions on the public by the piteous cries of an infant voice, or to take every opportunity to pilfer and steal.

How would a national disgrace be done away! and as the benevolence of the wealthy would no longer be thus imposed upon, the necessary funds would be increased for the support of those noble institutions of real charity, whose object is, to instruct the ignorant, to bring the wanderer home, to provide for the necessities of the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the destitute;—yes, let me name one more monument of British charity—"An Institution for the Relief of the industrious Poor in times of temporary distress, by the promotion of manual labour, and the direction of that labour to the public benefit.

There is a considerable number of persons in the higher circles of society who make a point of giving money daily to common beggars. The exalted stations of those persons puts it out of their power to witness how that money is spent;

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but could they, unknown, visit the evening haunts of these *collectors*, more particularly those extensive ones in the precincts of the metropolis; could they see the objects of their bounty when the mask of deception is laid a side, they would learn, as I have done, that money thus given goes almost invariably to promote the worst of vices, and consequently to increase misery.—Could they, on the other hand, view the scenes of real distress, only to be known by visiting the abode of indigence, they would discover, that while the common beggar is dissipating their bounty, the industrious poor are suffering many privations for the want of that employment which it is in their power to promote.

As example is more persuasive than precept, I beg to offer the following specimen of the evil effects of the present system of giving parochial relief *in money*, and of mendicity. It is selected from a variety of cases, which have either come under my own knowledge, or been received from the testimony of others, whose veracity I could rely upon.

James Taylor was an industrious labourer in an extensive parish in Kent, having continued many years in the employ of the same master, with a wife and seven children, whom he supported *without parish aid*. He was suddenly taken ill, and died. The respect which this man's conduct had created amongst the inhabitants, secured more than ordinary attention to the family. They were put into a parish-house, there being no workhouse, and 14s. per week was allowed by the parish to the woman for the maintenance of her children. She usually earned from six to nine shillings, and had many good friends, who often assisted her.

This woman got into the plan of taking in lodgers, generally pedlars or beggars. Her conduct soon became changed; the children were neglected, the money mis-spent, and her own work discontinued. The parish was frequently called upon for clothes, and on bread getting something dearer, more money was applied for. The overseer of the poor, finding remostrance had no effect, changed the plan of relief, giving articles of food instead of money, reducing the amount, in consequence of her persisting to take in lodgers. This did not suit the woman's purpose; she applied to the Magistrates at their monthly sitting, stated the hardship of her case, pleaded ably, and succeeded in getting an order made for the overseer to pay her the fourteen shillings in month, their worships stating, that they always allowed two shillings per week for each child. This was a triumph which encouraged impudence and ingratitude; had got to worse, & in a few months the woman set off with a man who had lodged with her, leaving her children to the care of the parish. It was soon learned that they were gone to London, to take up the inviting and profitable trade of begging. Twice was this women brought home by orders, to lie in in her own parish, each time more hardened and depraved.

The woman who nursed her the last time, reasoning with her on her conduct, was answered to the following effect:—"You! what do you know of the world? I know what's what if you don't, though. You'll not persuade me to stop here long after I get well: I'll go to Lunnun—ther's nothing like Lunnun." On being asked how she could think of leaving her children, she answered, "What do I care about any but this young one! I a'nt going to be fool enough to leave that this time—why, woman! it's worth thirty pounds to me, here with the summer all before me—let me alone for know how to tickle your great ladies walk[illegible] the parks, and your rich tradesmen's daughters riding in their fine co[illegible] from shop to shop with[illegible] ling in their hands—I know ho[illegible] the shillings and half-crowns—ah[illegible] too—when I've time to get on the[illegible] them. I'll go to Lunnun!"

Late occurrences have called fort[illegible] expression, "That something must [illegible] —let that something be promotion of [illegible] ment, and let that labour be directed to [illegible] per cultivation of our land, whereby alone e[illegible] ment can be found for the multitude of la[illegible] in certain seasons of the year; for it mus[illegible] remembered, that although this is the busy time of harvest, winter will again visit us—and who has forgotten the state of the poor in the last!

On this foundation-stone must rest all hope of seeing the evils arising from mendicity suppressed, and every prospect of the amelioration of the state of the poor permanently effected.

It is sincerely to be hoped, that the Legisla[illegible] will early consider this point; humanity and private benefit strongly point out to individuals the advantages which must result from it, more particularly to the owners and occupiers of land, on whom the burden falls with severe and accumulating weight.

PROGRESS OF THE PUPILS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION OF SCOTLAND.

Mr Kinniburgh held his first public exhibition at Aberdeen on Monday the 25th ult. in the public school of Marischal College, in presence of the Professor of the University, the Magistrates, Clergy, and a very numerous assemblage of the respectable inhabitants, and a more gratifying, a more interesting and affecting spectacle never was presented to the benevolent and reflecting mind. Mr. Kinniburgh prefaced the illustration of his plan by an address to the auditory, in which he depicted, in strong and impressive colours, the helpless and deplorable condition of the objects of the Society's care.—Deprived of every source of mental enjoyment, bereft of the usual mode of communication between man and man, ignorant of the purpose for which their Maker had given them the faculty of reason, what situation could be so hopeless as that of the deaf and dumb! With minds alive to the pleasures, susceptible to the joys of humanity, they pass through life in sullen or thoughtless melancholy; amidst multitudes, they are in solitude; and they go down to the grave unacquainted with the Christian's hope, unsupported by the Christian's consolation. Such were the objects for whom he pleaded, and, confident he was, he should not plead in vain.

Mr. Kinniburgh then proceeded to exhibit the progress he had made in removing from his pupils those calamitous and afflicting imperfections of their nature. The first specimen exhibited was that of "spelling on the fingers." Two of his pupils went over the Lord's Prayer, in this way, with a rapidity which was inconceivable. He then gave his pupils some exercises in arithmetic, which were executed with a degree of quickness and accuracy equal to what any boys of their age could have done. Of their "knowledge of the principles of composition, they shewed convincing proofs, by writing down various accounts of giving subjects, exhibiting at once their progress in the acquirement of this knowledge, and in the art of thinking. Their "definition of words, simple and abstract," particularly those given by the oldest boy, were such as would have shamed many people possessed of those valuable endowments which nature has denied them. Their "religious knowledge" shewn from the Assembly's Catechism, and the History of the Life of Christ, was at one gratifying to pious and humane feelings, and honourably to their worthy teacher. Their "articulation" was also remarkably distinct. One of the younger boys, particularly, repeated the Lord's Prayer in a manner that drew tears from the eyes of many in the room. With a voice divinely sweet, he seemed to send up his artless prayer to the throne of God, in humble gratitude to his Maker for the restoration of this distinguishing faculty of his kind. The eldest pupil then exhibited a specimen of "diction by signs" to the younger ones; and the exhibition closed by Mr. Kinniburgh reading a few of their unprompted letters to him, which exhibited the gradual expansion of their several minds, from the first dawnings of thought up to the almost perfect development of the reasoning faculty. But here it is expedient to stop, as it is impossible adequately to describe the sensations excited in the mind, on witnessing the consummation produced by the labours of this wonderful man. He was greeted, on sitting [illegible]wn, with the universal acclamations of the [illegible]mpany, whom only one feeling seemed to per[illegible]de—that of aiding and assisting him in his [illegible]bour of love."

[illegible] the conclusion of the exhibition, the Rev. Principal Brown rose, and addressed Mr. Kinniburgh, expressing the very high gratification with which he, in common with all who heard him, had witnessed the benign effects of his exertions; and concluding with a proposal for the establishment of a Society at Aberdeen, auxiliary to the Institution in Edinburgh, for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. The motion was seconded by the Lord Provost; after which the Rev. Dr. Skene Ogilvy, in a speech of much energy and feeling, supported the proposition, which was received by the meeting with the warmest marks of approbation.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. REMNANT, of Plymouth, announces the following as a remedy, which has been very successful in Germany. We believe, however, that no internal remedy can be safely relied upon for counteracting the *virus*, when it has once gone beyond the part bitten. The reason, why some such remedies are in repute, is that the *virus* itself does not affect all constitutions alike, or, perhaps, is not equally infused by the bite, as many dogs escape out of a whole pack, that has been bitten. Safety lies only in either cutting away the wounded part immediately, in burning it with a hot iron or a caustic, in rubbing it with gunpowder, or with strong salt, and tying the wound up with the gunpowder, or salt, about it, if that be used:—

"A VALUABLE REMEDY AGAINST THE BITE OF A DOG.—When a dog, or other animal is bitten by a mad dog, let the following be given him as soon as possible; brass filings one drachm, with white bean meal (calavancers), in milk or milkbroth, well stirred together. The beans are to be burnt brown like coffee and ground in a coffee mill, or if finely bruised will do. This remedy requires no repetition as experience has taught that it was always found to be a sufficient security as a preventive, as none that were bitten ever went mad after its use; a second portion, herefore, was never required."

SINGULAR CUSTOMS.—On the quay at Nimeguen, in the United provinces, two RAVENS are kept at the public expense; they live in a roomy apartment, with a large wooden cage before it, which serves them for a balcony. These birds are feasted every day, with the choicest fowls, with as much exactness as if they were for a Gentleman's table. The privileges of the city were granted originally upon the observance of this strange custom, which is continued to this day. Many other charters are held upon terms as extraordinary. That of the city of Chester is held by the brutal entertainment of a bull-bait; and the descendants of WM. PENN were obliged to send a bear-skin every year to the BRITISH MONARCH, before America became an independent State, as an acknowledgement that the province of Pennsylvania was granted to their family by the Crown of England. It was in ancient times the custom to present to male malefactors, on their way to execution, a great bowl of ale, as their last refreshment. This custom last prevailed at York, which gave rise to the saying, that the saddler of Bawtry was hanged *for leaving his ale*. Had he stopped, as usual, which he declined his reprieve, which was actually on the road, would have arrived time enough to have saved him.

A vein of rich copper ore has lately been discovered on an estate belonging to the Marquis of BUCKINGHAM, at Stowey, near Bridgewater, in a limestone quarry, 20 feet below the surface of the earth.

FROM RAFFLE'S HISTORY OF JAVA.

Among the interesting subjects which still remain open for research, are the habits and constitution of the hirundo esculenta, the small swallow, which forms the edible nests annually exported in large quantities from Java and the Eastern Islands for the Chinese market. These birds not only abound among the cliffs and caverns of the south coast of the island, but inhabit the fissures and caverns of several of the mountains and hills in the interior of the country. From every observation which has been made on Java, it has been inferred, that the mucilaginous substance of which the nests are formed is not, as has, been generally supposed, obtained from the ocean. The birds, it is true, generally inhabit the caverns in the vicinity of the sea, as agreeing best with their habits, and affording them the most convenient retreats for attaching their nests to; but several caverns are found inland, at a distance of forty or fifty miles from the sea, containing nests similar to those on the shore. From many of their retreats along the southern coast, they have been observed to take their flight in an inland direction, towards the pools, lakes, and extensive marshes, covered with stagnant water, as affording them abundance of their food, which consists of flies, musquitoes, and small insects of every description. The sea that washes the foot of the cliffs, where they most abound, is almost always in a state of the most violent agitation, and affords none of those substances which have been supposed to constitute the food of the esculent swallow. Another species of swallow on this island forms a nest, in which grass or moss, &c. are merely agglutinated by a substance exactly similar to that of which exclusively the edible nests consist. This substance, from whatever part of these regions the nests be derived, is essentially uniform, deffering only in the colour, according to the relative age of the nests. It exhibits none of those diversities which might be expected, if it were collected carefully (like the mud employed by the martin, and the materials commonly employed in nest making) and applied to the rock. If it consisted of tne substances usually supposed, it would be putrescent and diversified.

Dr. Horsfield thinks that it is an animal elaboration, perhaps a kind of secretion; but to determine its nature accurately, it should be carefully analysed, the anatomy of the bird should be investigated, and its character and habits watched. P. 51.

DESCRIPTION OF DAMAUN.

DAMAUN,—(A SKIRT.)

This is the proper derivation of the word, though some derive it from the Portugais Da maõ, to assist or lend a hand, with the same justice, that Bombay, is from Bonbaie, without refering to its ancient name of Momba.

The Town of Damaun is situated on the bank of a River, close to the sea; in Latitude 20,22 N. & Longitude 73,05 E. about 90' miles North of Bombay. It has been in the posession of the Portugese, since the year 1531 but in common with most of their settlements is now on the decline, it commerce its trifling, and the Shipping belonging to its excellent port, insignificant, they consist only of a few Grabs which trade to Mosambique and other African ports, the coasting trade from Diu and Goa, carried on in Native boats is more considerable.

The aspect of Damaun from sea ward is most imposing, but on a nearer approach, the illusion vanishes, for the town, posesses no one attractive object.

The anchorage of the road is in 8 fs. 3 miles of shore but the River affords a secure harbour for small vessels, and in spring tides in the S. W. Monsoon, has from 18 to 20 feet water on the Bar, in 1789, a Ship belonging to Bombay of 750 tons availed herself of this, and escaped Shipwreck by taking refuge in the River.

The building of Ships, has been always a great source of profit to this place, and the art is still carried on to a great extent, the Builder is a Hindoo a respectable man, though not a man of science, most of his Ships, have been built on one model, and have some faults but more good qualities, they are too short for their breadth, and do not sail well in a head sea, and in this case generally refuse stays, but to compensate this they wear round in their own Length, are always stiff, carry their sail well, and a good Cargo, and sail like the devil, with a fair wind.

The following Ships have been built at Damaun for the port of Bombay since the year 1790, besides many for the Arabs and Macoa, merchants, viz.

1790.—Hercules, 700,
1791.—Eneas, 600, Amelia, 987,
1792.—Jehangier, 650, Gloster, 294,
1794.—Friendship, 870,
1795.—Ewer, 324, Contribution, 400,
1796.—Seton, 569, Escape, 310,
1797.—Candidate, 709,
1798.—Trincomalie, 350,
1799.—Bombay Merchant 439, Fair Armenian, 400,
1800.—Adam Smith, 668,
1801.—Solimany 670, Admiral Rainer, 500,
1802.—Waldegrave, 550,
1809.—Windham, 800,
1813.—Portugais, 503, Asia Felix, 350,
1814.—Bon Sucess, 450, Lovely Tish, 300,
1815.—Glorioso, 500 Two Portugais, 1000,
Prime, 300, Hamooya u Shaw, 670,
1816.—Two Portugais, 1200,
1817.—Principio Regent, 700,
1818.—Two Portugais, 1200, 1 Brig, 180.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—We have learnt with pleasure that Egypt still continues to afford to our residents and travellers in that country a rich harvest of discovery. We are led to expect shortly from Mr SALT our Consul-General in that country, a more correct transcript of the inscription on the column of Diocletian (commonly called that of Pompey) than has hitherto appeared; and we understand that the same ardent traveller, assisted by a foreign officer of the name of CARIGLIO, has not only succeeded in transporting from Thebes very interesting [illegible] of Egyptain sculpture, but has also discovered a passage cut in the solid rock 400 feet in length, under the great pyramid, with chambers at the lower extremity, and a communication with the mysterious well, which has hitherto puzzled all our antiquaries and travellers. Excavations have also been effected among the sepulchral structures in the neighbourhood upon the desert; and amongst other curiosities, a small temple, and fine granite tablet, have been discovered between the lion's gaws of the Sphinx.

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BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.